THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—A lost tune for Democratic organs —the "third term."

—Senator Joseph S. Warrem, of Mifflin county, is mentioned as a Democratic candidate for State Treasurer.

—It is understood that that Maine man whom the courts recently decided to be "the biggest liar in the State," will start a Democratic paper forthwith.

—The Republican party of Texas have, by an overwhelming majority, nominated ex-Governor Edmund J. Davis as their standard-bearer in the next contest.

—J. Trainor King has sold the Harrisburg *Sunday Dawn* to W. H. H. Sieg, and the latter gentleman will change its politics and support Republican principles and men.

—Democracy and the scandal are more than Brooklyn can stand. There are already between four and five thousand vacant houses in that plague ridden city.

—Applications were received from the Comptroller of the Currency during May for the organization of sixteen national banks, having a proposed capital, in all, of $2,150,000.

—The howling dervishes of the Democratic press are as mad as hornets over the discovery that the Republican party does not propose to dance attendance for cold victuals on the White House steps.

—The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* speaks very highly of the Republican platform of this State, and says of its principal planks that "they are the assertion of cardinal principles, the adoption and practice of which will bring back prosperity to every industrial interest."

—The Democratic newspapers call Mr. Rawle a "ring" candidate, and are not at all pleased with his nomination; and if they were pleased with it, it is not likely that the Republicans would be. The same papers will be less satisfied with his election next fall.—Reading *Times*.

—The Harrisburg *Patriot* calls Mr. Rawle a renegade Democrat. As Mr. Rawle left the Democratic party before the war, and the editor of the *Patriot* left the Republican party during or after the war, if Mr. Rawle is a renegade, what is the editor aforesaid?—Philadelphia Sunday *Republic*.

—There seems to be a natural tendency to inject a middle letter into every man's name who comes into public life. Quite a number of Republican papers, for instance, give the name of our candidate for State Treasurer, as Henry W. Rawle. Drop the "W," please. His name is plain Henry Rawle.

—An Iowa Democratic paper speaks of the Liberal Republicans as the "thin-skinned, morocco-booted converts from Republicanism," and advises them to get out of the Democratic party as soon as possible. A party that is led by the great unwashed Henry Clay Dean, cannot tolerate, for a moment, a man with a clean shirt and good clothes on.

—The incomparable misrule of the Democratic government of New York city has very seriously impaired the prosperity of that place, resulting in a debt of more than $100,000,000, which is a mortgage on one twelfth of its real estate, while the latter is shadowed by the prospect of a tax heavier than ever levied before, and large arrears of last year still encumber the books.

—The appearance of Gen. Sherman at the Republican State Convention of Ohio, upon the invitation of that body, is a significant fact. His speech was a cautious one, and without political bearing; but his mere presence in a Republican Convention serves to indicate the current of his political feelings. He is a patriot as well as a soldier, and it is but logical that he should also be a Republican. He cannot train with those who were the enemies of his country in her hour of trial.

THE MAYORSHIP OF St. LOUIS.

The squabble for the Mayorship of St. Louis has been as exciting as it has been disgraceful; but has finally culminated in the instalation of Britton, the Democratic candidate. The New York *Tribune* stigmatizes the election as a gigantic fraud upon the people, and asserts that it is worse than those perpetrated by the Tammany ring, which is a strong argument against allowing the Democratic party to come into power. The *Tribune*, after summing up the facts, concludes as follows:

"These facts justified a contest. Under the law, each ballot must be numbered to correspond with the number of the voter, and in case of contest the ballots must be examined by the Council. But the Democratic Register refused to deliver up the boxes, and in order to prevent the recount of ballots, and protect the Register in his refusal, a Democratic Judge granted an injunction on the pretext, that the law requiring inspection of ballots in case of contest was unconstitutional. The effect of this decision, which has hardly ever been excelled in impudence, even in the days of Tammany and Barnard, is that no false return, however flagrant, no stuffing of ballot-boxes, however shameless, can be exposed by the recount of ballots and inspection of numbers which the law requires.

This step is a confession that the Democracy knows that its candidate was not legally elected. It is an attempt to place a man in office, first by fraud, and then by setting aside laws for the exposure of frauds. It will be regarded by thousands of independent voters throughout the West as strong evidence that the Democratic party is unworthy of trust. True, it is but the work of partisans in a single city. Yet what Democrats elsewhere will rebuke it? For that party it is unfortunate that the independent candidate was supported almost unanimously by voters of German birth, who believed that he was honestly elected, and whose denunciations of the methods taken to defeat him will not go unheard by independent Germans in other North-Western States."

If the Democratic party is unworthy of trust in the West, it is unworthy elsewhere, for the *Watchman* tells us, that Democracy is one and the same thing everywhere, which is so considered by the people of Pennsylvania and a merited defeat await them at the ensuing election, no matter whom they nominate at evil.

PENN'A AND ERIE RAILROAD.

By reference to the time table of the Pennsylvania and Erie railroad, published in another column, it will be seen, that better facilities for travel have been adopted this season than on any former occasion. We have also given the time of leaving and arriving at Bellefonte in connection with through trains on that road. The facilities now offered the traveling public by this new time table, are all that could be desired. Under the superintendency of Wm. A. Baldwin, Esq., assisted by Mr. Thomas Gucker, the P. and E. is one of the best managed and successfully operated railroads in the State. For fast time and sure connections, it is second to no other road, which, of itself, is a sufficient inducement for passengers to travel by this road. During last winter, which was one of the severest of this climate to operate railroad trains, we are not informed that a single accident occurred to even detain a passenger train, which is an additional guarantee for safety to summer travel. We bespeak for the P. and E. railroad a successful season, and congratulate the officers named on their ability to consumate such satisfactory results.

——A lad while fishing all alone in Spring creek on Saturday, accidently caught himself in the lip, and had great difficulty in extricating himself. He says he's got enough of fishing on his own hook.

——Howard sportsmen are replenishing their meat commissaries by digging eels and fall fishes during the summer nights.

SPEEDY ACTION.

A fortnight ago we had occasion to allude to the killing of a cow on the railroad near town by one of the Bald Eagle Valley freight engines, and made some pointed remarks, charging the engineer who was running the train, with carelessness, which we are informed has caused Superintendent Blair to issue a notice to him, setting forth that he must either pay for the cow or leave the road. It appears that the engineer, as well as other of the employees, are very much chagrined that we made a notice of the fact, some of whom have threatened us with personal violence, which is the most satisfactory evidence that the truth of our remarks was well founded. Our information came directly from trustworthy eye witnesses of the transaction, some of whom say the accident could have been very easily avoided. We do not know the name of the engineer, nor is it pertinent to the case that we should, as we did not seek individual criticism, farther than the public welfare demanded from a public journalist for the promotion of the common good. There are a great number of cows in Bellefonte and vicinity, owned by people who have not the means of procuring pasture within enclosures, nor is the pasture to be had in that way if they had the means. This being the case, and there being a large amount of unfenced territory in our vicinity, on which grass grows in profusion, would it be fair that the poor should be deprived of its benefits or jeopardize the lives of their cows to suit the pleasure or whims of railroad engineers? We answer emphatically, no! The practice of unnecessarily killing cattle and hogs on the Bald Eagle Valley railroad has been an evil of long standing, which has not only resulted in serious loss to farmers and other owners of cattle, but is a great annoyance to the railroad company.

It is true, there is a law requiring the railroad company to pay for such losses, but owners are compelled to take half price for their unfortunate stock, as a compromise, or be at the trouble and expense of unpleasant law suits.

The order of Superintendent Blair is well timed, and if rigidly adhered to, will soon work a reformation in this matter, which will be a source of comfort and protection to all owners of cattle in the vicinity of the Bald Eagle Valley railroad, as well as a guarantee of additional safety to the traveling public.

NEXT to the good work of the Lancaster Convention, which sent a thrill of joy through every Republican heart in the nation, comes the glad tidings from Huntingdon county, that the distracted elements of our party in that county, are in earnest negotiations to bring about a reconciliation with bright prospects of accomplishing satisfactory results at an early day, which, when consummated, will enable the Scott and Woods factions to unite on one common platform. This is right, and should receive the hearty endorsement of every true Republican in the State. The convention at Lancaster admitted delegates representing both factions, allowing each half the vote, after which, both delegations were enabled to unite on a member of the State Central Committee, which was another step in the right direction. Now that the ball has been set in motion, for the sake of the party throughout the State, we ask our brethren of Huntingdon to keep it moving until the object which they seek shall have been obtained. Nothing sends consternation into the ranks of our common enemy, the demoralized Democratic party, more than the united efforts in the interest of Republicanism. In conclusion, we say to our Huntingdon friends, go on with the good work and all will be well.

——It has been officially announced that the work on the L. S. and S. C. railroad was to have been allotted yesterday (June 8) and pushed speedily forward, our opinion that the present generation would not live to see its completion to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The Third Term.

The President has written a letter addressed to Gen. Henry White, President of the late Republican Convention, which not only effectually disposes of the few parties engaged in the third term agitation, but gives them a few well-deserved hits:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, May 20.

Dear Sir:—A short time subsequent to the Presidential election of 1872, the press, or a portion of it, hostile to the Republican party and particularly so to the administration, started the cry of Cæsarism and the "Third Term," calling lustily for me to define my position on the latter subject, and believed it to be beneath the dignity of the office which I have been twice called upon to fill, to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule. In fact I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party should permit their enemy to force upon them and their party, an issue which cannot add strength to their party, no matter how met; but a body of the dignity and party authority of a convention to make nominations for the state officers of the second State in the Union, having considered this question, I deem it not improper that I should now speak. In the first place, I never sought the office for a second nor even for a first nomination. To the first I was called from a life position, one created by congress for me for supposed services rendered to the republic. The position vacated I liked. It would have been most agreeable to me to have retained it until such time as congress might have consented to my retirement with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which I so much needed, to a home where the balance of my days might be spent in peace and the enjoyment of domestic quiet, relieved from the cares which have oppressed me so constantly now for fourteen years. But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice without seeking the office for the second term. The nomination was tendered to me by an unanimous vote of the delegates of all the States and Territories selected by the Republicans of each, to represent their whole number for the purpose of making their nomination. I cannot say that I was not pleased at this and at the overwhelming endorsement which their action received at the election following, but it must be remembered that all the sacrifices, except that of comfort, had been made in accepting the first term. Then too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious performance of my duties to the best of my understanding, though I admit to the light of subsequent events, many times subject to fair criticism that an endorsement from the people, who alone govern republics, was a gratification that it was only human to have appreciated and enjoyed.

Now, for the third term. I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and having their choice. The question or the number of terms allowed to any one executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the constitution—a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted the people cannot be restricted as to age, nativity, &c. It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous. The idea that any man could elect himself President, or even to renominate himself is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances for office, but no one can force an election or nomination. To recapitulate, I am not now nor have I ever been a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise. I congragulate the convention over which you presided for the harmony which prevailed and for the excellent ticket put in the field, and which I hope may be triumphantly elected. With great respect, your obedient servant.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Last week we made allusion to the fact, that the President had written a letter to the chairman of the Republican State Convention, stating that he did not desire a nomination for a third term. We should have published the letter, but it was so near our day of publication that our columns were already full, therefore we were obliged to omit it until this week. It will be found in another column. It is a quiet, straight-forward, sensible, inequivocal document. It has, however, given grave offense to those organs which have been groaning out the changes of the word Cæsarism. The *Watchman* of this place, in speaking of it says: "It would be a very credulous person indeed, who would assume from this letter, that Mr. Grant has set himself against a renomination for a third term." It then goes on to make the foolish assertion, "that he can, and no doubt will, set himself about creating circumstances which will make it necessary that he should be renominated." The same vitiated vision which detected all sorts of plotting and planning on the part of the brave, patriotic soldier who saved the Republic in its hour of dire trial, is now endeavoring to see double meanings in sentences which, however rugged, are as explicit as any that have ever been written by a man remarkable for his plainness and directness of speech.

The President says he is not a candidate for a third term, and has no personal desire whatever for a renomination. Even if a nomination were tendered he would decline it, unless there were certain circumstances to arise which would render the acceptance of such a nomination an imperative duty—a contingency he does not anticipate. What appears to have hurt the critics of the President, is the quit, statesmanlike manner in which he overthrows all of the specious arguments against a third term as such. There is no constitutional provision fixing the number of terms one person is eligible for the office of President; and if it is desired to limit the number of times for which the people may elect one man for President, let the Constitution be amended. He has also, with an evident smile at certain allegations, given a sentence of axiomatic force in our national politics: "Any man can destroy his chances for the office (of President,) but no one can force an election or even a nomination."

And now that this third term ghost is laid, perhaps President Grant may be permitted to attend to his duties during the remainder of his term without the annoying, mosquito-like carping of a press wearied with the usual stock subjects of comment, and of petty politicians and place-hunters who are always seeing a connection between this and that, about as reasonable or real as the erection of Tenterden steeple and the formation of the Goodwin sands.

THE President's letter, defining his position on the third term "boogyboo" is so well timed and full of common sense, which was so unexpected to the croakers and soreheads, that for a long time after its publication, they were completely dumfounded, and more subsequently, by their silence and evasive remarks, were forced to admit its fairness and justification. The New York *Tribune*, the acknowledged leading journal of the croakers and disorganizers, was at least, a whole day concocting a stick full of criticism—a thin squib when done, which, of itself, is sufficient proof that the letter is a sound document, and an unanswerable State paper. Now that the third term, centralization and Cæsarism are so effectually disposed of, what next?

——For number one cigars go to Green's

STATE ITEMS.

—Berks county has 1,503 retail dealers.

—The city of Williamsport owes $675,388,48.

—St. John's Catholic Church, Altoona, was dedicated on Sunday week.

—A four pound eel was caught at York, with hook and line, the other day.

—One dog killed 385 rats in an old mill at Mill Hall, Clinton county, last week.

—The Jury in the *Sunday Free Press* libel suit at Scranton were unable to agree.

—One man in Greenville has shipped $15,000 worth of horses to the East, this year.

—They need $27,000 yet for the Meade monument in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

—An incendiary kindled a $100,000 fire at Great Bend, Susquehanna county, last week.

—A curiosity at a Reading fair is a cake nine feet in diameter, weighing 150 pounds.

—Elizabeth Jane Folk—age fourteen—fine—cod oil—funeral—Kutztown, Berks county.

—Senator Strang will take the stump for the Republican State ticket when the campaign opens.

—The shad fishermen along the Susquehanna have had bad luck, this season—haven't paid expenses, in fact.

—The potato bug is making things lively in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The people do not like the new visitor.

—Rev. George Frear has been elected pastor of the Baptist Church in Lewisburgh, in place of Rev. R. Lowery, resigned.

—Building material and labor are cheaper in Reading than they have been for many years.

—The unfavorable aspect of the grass is putting up the price of hay in the eastern counties.

—Henry Anebner, a deaf and dumb man, fell into the river at Reading on Wednesday, and was drowned.

—Henry Meisenhelter, of Windsor township, York county, drowned himself on Thursday. He was a temperate man, says the York *Telegram*, but subject to mental aberration.

—A monster expedition is organizing in Philadelphia for the Black Hills. It is said that ten thousand men are enrolled, and that the crusade will start early in June.

—A vein of rock with traces of silver in it, has been discovered in Henry's Valley, Perry county, by parties prospecting for iron and other minerals.

—James Ryan, a young Irish lad about fifteen years of age, was instantly killed at Parsons, Luzerne county, on Friday, while in the act of coupling two loaded coal cars.

—The following notice comes from Lycoming county, "Kash pade fur littel kalves nut mourn two daze old." That fellow never fooled away his time loafing around spellin' schools.

—The ninety-second annual commencement exercises of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, will commence on Sunday, June 20. Hon. M. C. Herman will deliver the address before the literary societies on Tuesday, June 22.

—There were 372 deaths in Philadelphia, last week. Of these 42 were from consumption, 11 from diphtheria, 23 from inflamation of the lungs, and 9 from croup. Of the whole number 168 were under ten years of age.

—Phœnixville, Chester county, rejoices in having as a resident an elderly lady, named Mrs. Dougherty, who is 99 years old. If she lives till next year the people of Phœnixville can have a centennial on their own account, with Mrs. Dougherty for a subject.

—When a faithless Scranton wife deserted her liege lord and went to live with a colored man, philosophy sustained him in his affliction; but when she came back and attempted to take away some furniture his patience was overtasked, and he had the woman arrested for larceny.

—The new college buildings of Washington and Jefferson College will be dedicated on next commencement day, June 30, 1875. Hon. James G. Blaine, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, will deliver the address. Both are alumni.

—They have a way of doing things down at Potteville which may be fun for lookers-on, but it is death to the lawyers. A party of Germans had a suit at court which went against them. They became so enraged at this that they chased their lawyer into the Sheriff's office, and he only escaped from them by jumping out of a window.

—The warm weather is developing vegetation, and the growing crops very rapidly. A day, under the warm sunshine and heating earth, makes a vast difference in the face of nature. The fruit trees have, generally, been stripped of bud and blossom, and can only do service as shade trees during the present Summer and Autumn. We hope, however, for a better result in the general crop showing

—A conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad recently got himself into an embarassing situation. A lady entered a car at Harrisburg carrying a basket which the railroad officials deemed entirely too bulky to remain in the passenger car. He said it must go into the baggage car. The lady demurred, but the conductor insisted and seized the basket. Then his fair passenger deliberately uncovered the basket, and behold! two charming babies, twins, peacefully sleeping. The blushing conductor beat a precipitate retreat, and the lady remained master of the situation.

——For first class Soda Water, go to Green's.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Poetry.

SHE MADE HOME HAPPY.

In an old churchyard stood alone
Weather-marked and stained,
The hand of Time had crumbled it,
So only part remained.
Upon the one side I just could trace,
"In memory of our mother!"
An epitaph which spoke of "home"
Was chiseled on the other.

I'd gazed on monuments of fame,
High towering to the skies;
I'd seen the sculptured marble stone
Where a great hero lies;
But by the epitaph I paused,
And read it o'er and o'er,
For I had never seen inscribed
Such words as these before.

"She always made home happy!" What
A noble record left:
A legacy of memory sweet
To those she left bereft;
And what a testimony given
By those who knew her best,
Engraving on this plain, rude stone
That marked the mother's rest.

It was an humble resting place,
I knew that they were poor,
But they had seen their mother sink
And patiently endure,
They had marked her cheerful spirit,
When bearing, one by one,
Her many burdens up the hill,
'Till all her work was done.

So when was stilled her weary head,
Folded her hands so white,
And she was carried from the home
She'd always made so bright,
Her children raised a monument
That money could not buy,
As witness of a noble life,
Whose record is on high.

A noble life; but written not
In any book of fame;
Among the list of noted ones
None ever saw her name;
For only her household knew
The victories she had won—
And only they could testify
How well her work was done.

ONE LITTLE WIDOW.

She is innocent, but not bashful,
Free and easy, but not bold,
Like and apple ripe and mellow,
Not too young, yet not too old.
Half inviting, half repulsive,
Now advancing, and now shy,
There is mischief in her dimple,
There is danger in her eye.

She has studied human nature,
She is schooled in all its arts;
She has taken her diploma
As the mistress of all hearts,
She can tell the very moment
When to sigh and when to smile,
O, a maid is sometimes charming,
But a widow all the while.

Are you sad? How very serious
Will her handsome face become,
Are you angry she is wretched,
Lonely, friendless, tearful, dumb.
Are you mirthful? How her laughter,
Silver-sounding, will ring out.
She can lure, and catch, and play you,
As an angler does a trout,

Ye old bachelors of forty,
Who have grown so sage and wise;
Young Trifluvians of twenty,
With the love-look in your eyes:
You may practice all the lessons
Taught by Cupid since the fall,
But I know a little widow
Who could win and fool you all.

HOPE.

Beneath the star of hope, all feel glad;
'Tis an anchor, to the heart of him who is sad.
Come what may, if hope remains,
We forget all our past sorrows, and pains.

At its golden shrine how many kneel;
Though the heart is sick with waiting, they
bow there still,
Long, long years patient ones wait,
Trying to peer 'tween the bars of Hope's gate.

A mother, whose son has gone to sea;
Buoys her sad heart, with the thought, it soon
shall be free;
From harassing doubts, and fears,
And hopes realized, shall banish her tears.

A fond wife prays her husbands return,
As nightly the midnight oil in her lamp doth
burn;
Sweet hope: wilt thou grant to save
This woman's heart, from despair's narrow
grave?

The wand'rer longs for his humble cot,
He prays that he may once more see each hal-
lowed spot.
Hope cheers his heart, sad and lone,
And he thanks the Lord for the precious boon.

—Myra.

Our Story Teller.

THE GREEK RING.

BY JEANIE T. GOULD.

Certainly it was not an encouraging prospect. The rain fell in great, pattering drops the clouds overhead were dense and unpromising, and the wind blew furiously, driving the maple boughs against the windows; then came a vivid flash of lightning, accompanied with a clap of thunder. Miss Murray moved away from the window of the inn, with a sigh that was partly impatient, and wholly weary.

The situation was provoking, and Marion may be forgiven for grumbling a little at the fate which kept her a close prisoner in this little country town for three weeks. Saratoga had grown intolerably dull, between its noise and stupidity. "It is too early in the season for Newport," said her aunt, Mrs. Dunallen "and so my dear, for once, I'll go wherever you like just for distraction. Only I implore you let us avoid Dame Shoddy. One has to explore the most outlandish spots to escape her all-pervading presence. I believe we should find her on the top of Mount Ararat, if that were a practical summer resort."

Now Marion had been quite attracted by the glowing account which a friend had given her of the life at a quiet little place, called Woolsbolen. It is situated at the foot of one of the small lakes in Western New York, the hotel, said her friend was nicely kept, the rooms large and well-ventilated, and above all the scenery was extremely wild and primitive. So Marion hunted out the route in a Railway Guide, told her aunt that the desirable spot of refuge from Mrs. Shoddy was at last discovered, and in two days they were off accompanied by Lucette, the maid, and Wonder, a small Skye-terrier, the pride of Marion's heart, and Mrs. Dunallen's pet horror.

The day which they had selected for their journey proved to be the warmest of the summer, and, in an evil moment Marion suggested that instead of going straight through to their destination, they should wait over a train, and rest at Albany. To be sure, they started afresh, feeling somewhat brighter; but the train which they left reached its destination in perfect safety, while the luckless one for which they exchanged it met with an accident. They took a branch road at Rochester, and ere many miles were accomplished, a rail broke, the train was hurled violently from the track, and only the slow rate at which they happened to be going, prevented great loss of life. Marion was conscious of a crash, a dreadful jolting. She braced herself against the seat with one hand, and clutched Wonder frantically with the other; then, for a moment, unconsciousness.

Wonder's little cold nose against her face and his pitiful whines, mingled with her aunt's shrieks brought back her wandering senses. Then a strong hand lifted her up, and a full manly voice said, in accents of thankfulness. "Thank God, it's no worse than this."

Marion staggered a little as she essayed to stand, and the owner of the voice threw his arms about her waist to steady her. She looked around helplessly for a moment; the car lay on its side, nearly every seat broken, and people were limping on with white, scared faces; but there were no dreadful sights, such as he had expected to see

"Oh, Marion!" shrieked her aunt, "I can't move; I do believe I'm killed. Stop your nonsense, you idiot;" this to her French maid, who was praying frantically, in French and Latin. "Oh, these vile, wretched American roads! I'll prosecute the company; I'll go to Europe by the first steamer. I'll——"

"There aunt," said Marion, soothingly, "you are more frightened than hurt, for which be thankful. I think we had better go outside now." And then she remembered that she had uttered no word of thanks to the stranger, who was still supporting her, so she moved slightly, and glanced up into his face.

It was a wonderfully perfect, handsome face; the soft brown eyes, with a gold glint in them; clear, beautifully cut features, and an olive skin, that was like nothing but the face of an Italian boy whom Marion remembered once, long ago. Her thanks died away on her lips, until she was recalled to herself by a rather mischievous smile which lurked around the corners of the stranger's dark moustache.

"Allow me," said he, and before she could speak, she was carried swiftly over the broken timbers, and seated on the grass at a little distance; and then, lifting his hat politely, the gentleman said he would go back for the other lady. Marion sat still, collecting her dazed senses, and in a few seconds, Mrs. Dunallen appeared, leaning on the stranger's arm, still in a state of helpless rage at "the recklessness and hardihood of these railway companies."

"Perhaps I ought to mention that I am one of those objectionable members of society—a railway man," said the stranger mischievously. "Allow me to introduce myself as Lewis Monici, superintendent of the road."

"Av ye please, please sir," said an unmistakable Irish voice behind them; "it's a lady that's badly hurted, I'm thinking, over beyont."

"Pray go," said Marion, hastily, as the gentleman hesitated. "We will, of course, wait here."

The interval between Mr. Monici's departure and his return was employed in comforting Mrs. Dunallen, who asserted that her body was one mass of bruises, and that, moreover, she was beginning to feel faint. Marion luckily spied a traveling bag in Lucette's hands, and was in the act of administering a dose of brandy to her aunt, when the young superintendent came back.

"There is a lady very badly hurt," said he, breathlessly. "I am about to have her moved into a carriage which has come over from the station——"

"Station!" burst in Mrs. Dunallen.

"Yes; we are but two miles from Hampstead. May I ask one of you, ladies, to accompany this lady, who is hurt, to the village? I will have another carriage here presently."

"You go, aunt, and I will wait," said Marion, but Mrs. Dunallen declared that she couldn't stir a step without Marion; and, beside Marion was much more fit to take charge of the lady. So the party proceeded to the scene of the wreck, where, on the grass, supported by two kindly-looking country women, lay a lady dressed in deep mourning. No sooner did Mrs. Dunallen catch a glimpse of the pale, death-like face, than she exclaimed:

"Oh, good heavens! it's Theodora Rhinelander! How upon earth did she come here? The last time I heard of her, she was in China or India. What a blessed thing that we happened to be here! Give her some brandy this minute. Oh, poor dear! She's quite senseless! Marion, *do* send some of these people for the doctor. See what comes of these wretched American railways!"

Between her aunt's excitement and the rather tremulous state of her own nerves, Marion felt it to be a relief to turn to the calm, collected man at her side. Mr. Monici took the matter into his own hands. He seated Marion in the carriage.

"If you feel quite equal to it," he said, in a low voice, "I wish you would assist me to support this poor lady. There is a spring wagon here; if you can persuade your aunt to ride in it, we shall all reach the inn at the same time."

So Marion explained matters to Mrs. Dunallen, who vowed that she would ride in anything or even walk, provided poor dear Theodora could be taken care of. Marion must be sure to give her brandy at the first moment of consciousness.

But the good lady might have shared her charges. Mrs. Rhinelander remained insensible until the carriage reached the inn, where Marion was thankful to relinquish her place to the doctor. He was a gentlemanly-looking man, and, Mr. Monici assured her, a good one; and after establishing his patient up stairs, he proceeded to set her arm, which was broken in two places—about as ugly a fracture as was possible. Lucette being of no use whatever in the present emergency, Marion and Mr. Monici performed the part of assistants at the operation. It was really wonderful to see Marion putting all the available force at work, and getting the right thing at the right moment, from the crowd of frightened people who congregated at the door of the room.

"There," said the doctor, at last, "that is done, and satisfactorily. I'm much obliged to you, Monici, but your talents increase daily. As for this young lady, the best of my hospital nurses at Beaufort, in war times, couldn't have done better for a first experience. It *is* your first!" And the doctor smiled comically as his eye, for the moment, took in the high-bred, elegant-looking girl before him.

Marion smiled faintly, in return; but she knew that her aunt would be in an agony until she saw her; presently, she excused herself politely, and leaving a capable-looking woman at Mrs. Rhinelander's bedside, she went away. Below she found confusion. Lucette lay on the floor in vigorous hysterics, and Mrs. Dunallen "felt as if she would go distracted," she informed Marion. Certainly mademoiselle was uncompromising enough with imaginary maladies, and Lucette found herself better in a surprisingly rapid manner. Then there was the vexed question of rooms to settle, tea to order, Mrs. Dunallen's bruises to be attended to, a call from the doctor. Marion had no time to complain of the freaks of fortune until hours later, when she went out on the piazza and seated herself wearily in the nearest chair.

"You must to be very tired," said a compassionate voice, so near her elbow that she started painfully. "I beg your pardon. Did I frighten you?"

"Only because I did not see you as I came out," Marion said, recognizing the young superintendent. "Yes I suppose I must confess to the weakness. I am tired, and rather nervous."

"I don't wonder at it. Indeed, if you will permit me to say so, you have done the work of two women ever since the accident. But I am so thankful that it was no worse. You don't know what anxiety I suffered for awhile about that poor lady up stairs."

"Mrs. Rhinelander? Yes no doubt. What a relief it must be to you that no one was killed!"

"It is, indeed," he said. Then in a lighter tone, "You will not find this an uncomfortable place to stay in. Isn't it a quaint old inn?"

"More like an English inn than anything I ever saw here," said Marion. "I presume my aunt will not feel that she can leave Mrs. Rhinelander before her neice arrives. We have telegraphed for her. She lives in Buffalo."

"Let me wish you pleasant dreams," he said as Marion rose. "I shall be out on my road all night, overseeing repairs, but I hope you will permit me to pay my respects to you to-morrow."

Then Marion went away, thinking that never in her life had she seen a face so beautiful, or manners as graceful as this young man with an Italian sounding name.

The event of three weeks which followed can hardly be given in detail. Mrs. Dunallen established herself at Mrs. Rhinelander's bedside until the arrival of Miss Jocelyn, and even then insisted upon sharing the nursing with her. Mrs. Dunallen was a very warm hearted woman. Even the hardening influence of having lived all her life in the gay world of society had failed to crush her impulses; and although separated for years from her old friend, she could not forget the school-days when they had been intimate as sisters. Marion ceased to wonder at her aunt's enthusiasm as she saw more of Mrs. Rhinelander. She was a woman who had many sorrows. Her beautiful dark hair had turned snowy white when she was but thirty years of age, from grief at the loss of her only child. She was a widow now, wealthy and high-born, and, at fifty-four a beauty still. Marion albeit not prone to sudden fancies, had become wonderfully interested in Mrs. Rhinelander, and spent a great deal of time in her room. But Miss Jocelyn was a thorn—aye, verily, a thorn of the most prickly kind. Marion's instinct warned her against the girl from the moment her eyes fell on the fair, infantine face. She was too simple, too helpless, to be entirely natural, and as the days went by, Marion found that the brain of a plotter lay behind those innocent looking blue eyes. Miss Jocelyn had an irritating way of rubbing against Marion's temper. It was by no means a perfect temper, being one of the sort which often accompanies a brave, frank disposition—quick to resent, but equally quick to forgive.

Now, upon the stormy day at first referred to, Marion had been especially irritated with Miss Jocelyn. The girl had been sitting in Marion's room, and was witness to a rather sharp scolding which Lucette received at her mistress' hands. Lucette was extremely idle, and Marion had chiefly retained the girl because she was rather delicate, which made it difficult for her to find a situation where no real labor was required. Lucette, although much attached to her mistress, was apt to impose upon her good nature, and this morning Marion felt obliged to reprove her. Miss Jocelyn sat watching the pair with a curiously grieved expression.

"Oh don't, Marion!" said she as Marion wound up energetically. "It's really quite dreadful to give way so. As our charming young clergyman says, 'No lady should ever lose her self control.' Lucette," speaking to the girl in most execrable French, "Mademoiselle is not feeling well this morning. I'm sure you know that she did not mean to hurt your feelings."

Marion's eyes flashed at the impertinence. She opened her lips to speak, then closed them resolutely; but being at her toilet at the moment, an unguarded movement threw her jewel-case and part of its contents on the floor. Eva Jocelyn offered to pick up the chains and ear-rings, and indulged in gushing ecstasies over them.

"There were nothing," Lucette informed the young lady, "ma'mselle would not bring her superb——"

"Lucette!" came in warning tones from her mistress, and no more was said until the girl held up the box with a dismayed exclamation, "The little drawer, *helas!* It is no more of us."

"What is it? Oh! do tell me!" said Eva, eagerly, as Marion took the box. "I am so fond of a mystery, Did it have a secret spring?"

"Yes," said Marion, with a cool smile. (It was not worth while to resent anything from such a source.) "And I should be very sorry to lose its contents. It was a ring that—ah! there it is! Behind Miss Jocelyn's chair, Lucette."

Lucette handed it to her mistress. It was a very odd ring. Eva said she had never seen one like it. The band was plain Roman gold, square at the edges, on it, in raised letters, the Greek word, "aei" in small Greek type. It was massive, and altogether peculiar; a ring which would not fail to attract attention.

"Oh, where did you pick it up? It's the loveliest thing I ever saw in my life. Why don't you wear it? But you have just beautiful hands; isn't that why you never wear any rings except that sapphire?" and Eva glanced enviously at the superb jewel which was Marion's sole ornament.

Partly because she was rejoiced to find it, partly in vexation at Eva's remark about her hands (for though Miss Murray was celebrated for her beautiful hand, she really had but little vanity on the subject,) Marion slipped the Greek ring on her finger.

"I'm sure it has a story," sighed Eva.

"Not one to be repeated," said Marion, quietly.

"Oh, you Sphnix—you dear, provoking creature!" cried Eva. "I do believe it's because you're so aggravating that people rave about you. Now, Mr. Monici said: but perhaps you would not care about his criticism?"

Every red spot burned in Marion's cheeks. "I don't imagine that Mr. Monici would persume to criticise me," she said disdainfully. "Pray select some better topic of conversation with him in the future." And then she felt as if she could box the creature's ears; but that being impossible, she marched down stairs, and entered the little parlor, where she watched the storm come up, feeling bitter, angry, grieved; in short was possessed with one of those incomprehensible moods that women of her disposition are prone to when atmospheric influences are dismal, and one's fellow-creatures have become a weariness to the flesh; when one's heart persists in aching, and yet you will not admit that it aches at all.

Perhaps there was a little more cause for Marion Murray to be "aweary of this great world" than for most girls. She had had her bitter little experience, and it had hardened her. It had not been her whole, warm woman's heart which had gone out to Lehigh Oglesby, but enough affection was concerned in the matter to make the breaking off of their brief engagement a blow to her. That page of her history is too long for the limits of my story—but Oglesby's conduct in the matter was base enough to make a nine day's scandal, and perhaps Marion's pride had suffered more than her heart. At all events she had grown cold, and outwardly cynical since then, and it fretted her to find that, after her experience, she was wasting thought upon this handsome body (for so she called him half mockingly to herself); she quite scorned the Clara Vere de Vere process of breaking a country heart "for pastime ere she went to town." Therefore, all things considered, it was an unfortunate time for Lewis Monici to put in an appearance, and at first he was royally snubbed for his pains. He got her away from the window, at last, and presently under the charm of his manner, Marion began to forget that the day was dismal, Eva Joycelyn impertinent, and herself a fool.

By and by, when Marion's temper had calmed itself, Mr. Monici ventured to suggest that they should open the old fashioned piano; would not Miss Murray play or sing for him? But Miss Murray laid a white hand detainingly on his arm as he rose.

"Not now, please. Mrs. Rhinelanders is asleep, and I——Why, what is the matter?" It was no wonder that the question came in a surprised tone. Her companion was gazing down at her hand with lips apart and a face whose extreme paleness terrified her.

"I—I beg your pardon," he stammered. "Do not think me impertinent. Where did you get that ring?" and he touched the Greek characters which had already excited Eva Joycelyn's curiosity.

Marion colored; idle curiosity was especially obnoxious to her: but it was surely no ordinary cause which could produce such agitation as that which she saw on Lewis Monici's face.

"It has a little history," she confessed.

"You will laugh at me; I have never told it to any one before."

"You will tell me?" he pleaded, eagerly.

"I have had it a long time," Marion said, slipping the ring up and down her slender fingers. 'I was a very little girl, but eight years old, when it was given me. One snowy Christmas morning in New York, (I lived at home then; it was before my mother died.) I was standing in the window of the dining-room, gazing out. A boy—he might have been ten years old—stood on the steps; a boy with the most beautiful face I ever beheld, although it was pale and thin. He looked at me wistfully. He had a violin in his hand, and he was singing in a faint, sweet voice. I could see his little bare toes curl up shiveringly in the snow; he seemed so infinitely forlorn that my child's heart ached with pity; and before the waiter could remonstrate, I snatched a cold quail off the table, and a hot biscuit or two, and flew out to the door. You should have seen the boy's face when I thrust the food into his hands. Davis appeared, gave me a scolding, and declared that I would take cold standing out in the snow: and as he imperatively forbade my bringing the wanderer up stairs, I dragged the boy into the basement hall, where I made him sit down on the stairs; and—and—(Don't look at me, Mr. Monici, its a dreadful confession!) I pulled off my stockings, and made him put them on! My bronze boots would invitably have followed, but they were, unfortunately, too small. You see, I could not endure the sight of those poor little red toes," and a tear rolled off Marion's long lashes and splashed down on her hand, in spite of her effort to wink it away.

Of course, I chattered, and asked all sorts of questions. He spoke a curious compound of what I know to be Italian and English, but which then puzzled me dreadfully. However, he contrived to make me understand that his mother was ill, that they were very poor, and that he had eaten nothing for nearly two days. I assured him, with great confidence, that my mother would take care of him, but she was sick now. Oh, I am making too long a story of it."

"And the ring?" he said huskily.

"Oh, yes, the ring. It sounds quite like a leaf out of a dime novel; but I assure you, this boy, who was evidently starving, had that valuable old ring tied around his waist in the dirtiest of chamois purses. He took it off, after making me promise to keep it and gave it to me. Childlike, I accepted the gift in perfect good faith, without an idea of its value; and he went way, promising to come and see me the next week. But I never saw my beautiful faced Italian boy again. Within two days my dear mother died, and I went to live with aunt Dunallen. I have always kept the ring, although I seldom wear it, for I feel as if it had a story, and that, perhaps, some day—do not smile at my romance—I may see my Italian boy once more.'

Marion looked up in her listener's face, as concluded, wondering if he had forgotten that he had taken the liberty to retain her hand in his. For answer, he kissed the fair hand, as reverently as if it had been a saint's.

"Dear, tender little hand!" he said. "Miss Murray, I was that little Italian boy. I have worshipped the memory of you all these years. I dare to love you now!"

He laid her hand gently back on her lap, and, without another word was gone.

Marion—proud, reticent Marion, gasped for breath. Rosy blushes covered her down cast face; the light of a strange joy flashed into her soft eyes.

"Marion! Dear me, I've been looking for your everywhere," said Mrs Dunallen's voice, addressing her from the doorway. "Theodora wants to know about Mary Stuyvesant's ball; and—— Why, child, where did you get such a color? Actually, one would think that this stupid place was a beautifier."

Marion did not think it necessary to explain to her aunt what the particular beautifier was in this present instance, but followed Mrs. Dunallen up stairs, with a meekness quite unusual in her.

Mrs. Rhinelander (who had been dressed, and had moved upon the sofa for the first time) greeted Marion with her customary gentle smile.

"I am getting to be a bore of the first water, my dear," said she. "Eva is quite out of patience, I fear."

"Here is some very good chocolate," said Mrs. Dunallen, emerging from an inner door; "Marion, give Mrs. Rhinelander a cup of it."

Which Marion did; but as she stood with hand extended, bending over Mrs. Rhinelander, a faint groan, followed by an exclamation, broke from the invalid.

"Oh, my God, that ring!" and then a death-like face fell back on the pillows. Mrs. Rhinelander had fainted.

In the extremest bewilderment, Marion assisted her aunt to administer restoratives; and when Mrs. Rhinelander was able to sit up, she begged that every one would leave the room except Marion; she wished to ask her about a matter of the greatest importance.

Two hours after, Marion coming hastily down the hall, almost ran against Lewis Monici.

"I—Oh!—you are the very person I was in search of," she said breathlessly. "Will you come into my aunt's parlor for a moment;" and before the astonished young man could reply she ushered him in, and closed the door behind them.

"I must ask you a few questions," she began. "Don't think me crazy; but is you name Monici, or is that assumed?"

"Assumed?" He flushed hotly, hardly knowing whether to take offense; but the frank, soft eyes of the girl beside him assured him that she spoke in good faith.

"No, Miss Murray, I am called Monici, after my mother, a Tuscan woman, Teresa Monici. I do not know that I can claim any other name," he ended, sadly.

"And she, Teresa Monici, gave you that ring?"

"Most certainly."

"Did you think that perhaps you were—" Marion checked herself, fairly quivering with excitement. "Will you tell me what do you know of yourself?" Indeed I have urgent reasons for asking."

Thus adjured, Lewis told her briefly that his only recollections were of the voyage to America with her whom he called her foster-mother; of their poverty, and Teresa's death; how, after that, he had fallen under the notice of a wealthy and benevolent engineer, who had educated him, and finally procured him the position which he now occupied.

"It seems to be my lot to tell stories," said Marion, with a little sob, "for I have another to tell you. Thirty years ago, a wealthy American and his wife were living in Florence, and there a child was born them. From his birth until the boy was three years old, he was nursed by a Tuscan woman called Teresa Monici. At that time, owing to some petty theft, the woman was discharged. She left after a passionate scene with her mistress, swearing she would be avenged, and two months afterwards the boy was stolen from his bed while his mother was absent at a ball, given for her husband by a Florentine noble. The almost distracted parents scoured the country to find their child, but without success. While pursuing the search, being overtaken by nightfall on the hills, the father was instantly killed by falling over a precipice. It is supposed that his horse missed his footing, for the poor gentleman was found lying beneath the animal, both horse and man having apparently been dead for some hours. Think of that poor lady! No wonder that her lovely brown hair turned white with grief.

"The child was never found; but there is one small clue left. Before the mother went to the ball, the baby cried for something to amuse it, and she gave him her engagement ring to play with, tying it hastily on a ribbon and flung it around his neck. As it was never found, she has always supposed that whoever stole the child had the ring, and—Oh! can't you guess the rest?"

"Who am I, then?" he cried, hoarsely.

"Nay, let her tell you. Come!"

Marion caught his arm and guided him along the passage, at the end of which Mrs. Rhinelander's door stood open. On the sofa lay the graceful figure; but he only saw the loving, lovely face as his mother's arms met around his neck, and her glad voice whispered,

"Lewis—my boy, my boy!"

Marion, after being released from her

aunt's excitement and Eva Joycelyn's rampant curiosity, was fain to run away, and gain a breathing time in the shelter of her own room. After a long pause of happy thought, Marion wanderer over to the window. The storm had ceased, the maple boughs hung, wet and quivering in the moonlight, and the calm stars were out. Presently, out of the shadows on the balcony, beside her window, a figure came quietly toward her.

"Marion," a voice said, softly, "I have come to bring the ring back to you, in my mother's name. A few hours ago, when I was poor and unknown, I dared to say I loved you—you, whose tender compassion touched and helped my miserable childhood, May I say it now, sweetheart, and will you give me the reply I would not have presumed to ask then?"

"Lewis," the soft hand rested in his, the sweet lips trembled against his own, "if you had only waited to hear it, there was but one answer then, as now."

And, flashing in the the moonlight Lewis Rhinelander's Greek ring slipped over the slender finger, and guarded the sapphire as of old.

A LESSON TO POLITICIANS.

Oberlin, Ohio, has had a saloon opened in it for the sale of intoxicating liquors. What made this possible was the repeal of the McConnellsville ordinance. The people of that place noticed with alarm the establishment of the snare for the morally weak and feeble. They saw that if the evil was to be counteracted it had, to be dealt with before intemperance cast its blight over the community, and they took measures accordingly. No public sentiment required to be formed against the traffic in liquor. The vast majority of the citizens had been trained to regard intoxication with abhorrence. Democratic legislation could remove the legal safeguards of society, but it could not deprive the people of the right of self-protection, and take from them every legal and orderly method of shielding themselves from an impending peril. The inhabitants of Oberlin accordingly held a meeting, and protested against the invasion of their orderly town by a vender of rum. Prayers were offered up that the evil threatened might be averted. The liquor-dealer was entreated to remove from their midst, and take his poisonous wares away; but he persisted in staying, and even asserted that he had the support of the merchantile classes in his trade.

Of course the excitement was on account of the persistence with which the liquor-dealer maintained what he called his rights against the virtuous sentiment of those among whom he settled; and some persons, construing his conduct into a direct insult to the town, threw some missiles at the saloon and broke the windows. Their recourse to violence was justly deprecated by the earnest and thoughtful; and it was publicly denounced at public meetings by those who were most eager to banish the liquor business from the town. Finally the saloon-keeper, seeing that his presence was so odious, disposed of his stock in trade to the people, at the price which it cost him, and went away. The saloon is now closed, and the citizens of Oberlin have stamped out the liquor pest at its very commencement, under circumstances which will discourage any other attempt to introduce it.

Perhaps politicians may consider it Pepfectly fair and safe to disregard sentiment and action, such as have been shown by the citizens of Oberlin. But ere long they may be convinced of their mistake. It is remarkable what an eagerness the Democrats display, when in the ascendancy in a State, to ally themselves to the rumsellers. In this State we have the same leaning displayed on every available opportunity. But no lasting party success can be attained by any such means.

Already there are signs of a reaction in the public mind in those States where the temperance cause has of late appeared to suffer most; and it is only reasonable to believe that the recent retrogressive liquor legislation will only be temporary.

This should teach all temperance men to avoid any source that shall have an attendency towards helping the democracy into power, the Republican party is the only party which has ever done anything to help along the temperance reform. The people should remember this in the coming election.

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REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

Medicines.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE,

Next door to Wilson's, & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

James C. Williams,

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes

SHOULDER BRACES,

TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety.

Also, Choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

JAMES C. WILLIAMS.

BLATCHLEY'S

B

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing, with stamp,

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia Pa.

Vol. 7 No. 9-9m.

A FORTUNE IN IT. Every family buys it. Sold by Agents. Address, G. S. WALKER, Erie, Pa. 21-4w

$20 DAILY TO AGENTS, 85 new articles and the best Family Paper in America, with two $5.00 Chromos, free. AM. M'F'G. CO., 300 Broadway, New York. 21-4w

CLOTHING & DRY GOODS.

Mammoth Clothing Store!

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,

Having in addition to his extensive Dry Goods Store, taken the room formerly occupied by Abram Sussman, fitted it up and filled it completely with THE LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING ever opened in Bellefonte, is now prepared to accommodate everybody, and to

Guarantee Bargains,

in the line of clothing — such as have never been offered in this section of the State. He has now in his store,

MEN'S SUITS—varying in price from.....$6 to $40 00
BOY'S SUITS " " " .....$4 to $18 00
OVER COATS—every grade.....At cost
DRESS COATS—varying in price from.....$5 to $15 00
PANTS " " " .....$1 50 to $8 00
VESTS " " " .....50 cts to $6 00

and every description of GENTLEMEN'S EURNISHING GOODS.

TWO ROOMS FULL OF GOODS.

Connected with his clothing store in the adjoining room he will continue the

Dress Goods Department,

in which every conceivable description of Dress and Dry Goods, from the

FINEST SILKS TO THE CHEAPEST CALICOS,

as well as

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.

together with a

FULL LINE OF CARPETS

of any grade, will be kept constantly on hand. His prices will be made to suit

THE TIMES

and he will guarantee the fullest satisfaction to every customer.

☞Polite and accommodating clerks will take pleasure in showing you the goods.

vol7no7-1y Nos. 1 & 2, BUSH'S ARCADE

S. A. BREW & SON, GROCERIES, &c.

S. A. BREW & SON,

SUCCESSOR TO FRYBERGER & MORAN,

GROCERS.

Next Door to the Post Office,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

WE will take all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE in exchange for goods in our line.

WE have a nice lot of ELEGANT LAKE HERRING,—will sell them at cost to close out.

WE are making a specialty of the following goods from now, Sept. 1st, to Dec. 1st, 1874.

Breakfast Bacon,

Plain Meats,

Sugar Cured Shoulders,

Sugar Cured Ham,

Salt in Sacks and Barrels,

Floor Oil Cloth,

And Crockery Ware.

COME AND SEE OUR STORE.

4-tf **S. A. BREW & SON.**

Miscellaneous.

POND'S EXTRACT

CHILDREN.—No family can afford to be without Pond's Extract, Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chaflngs, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflammation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding removes discoloration and heals rapidly.

FEMALE WEAKNESSES.—It always relieves pain in back and loins, fullness and pressing pain in the head, nausea, vertigo.

IN LEUCORRHŒA—It has no equal. All kinds of ulcerations to which ladies are subject are promptly cured. Fuller details in book accompanying each bottle.

PILES.—Blind or bleeding—meet prompt relief and ready cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate, can long resist its regular use.

VARICOUSE VEINS.—it is the only sure cure.

KIDNEY DISEASES.—It has no equal for permanent cure.

BLEEDING from any cause. For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, and elsewhere.

TOOTHACHE, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatism are all alike relieved, and often permanently cured.

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 98 Malden Lane, New York. 21-4t

MANHOOD! HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

JUST PUBLISHED BY DR. LEWIS (256 PAGES) FIFTH EDITION OF 40,000 COPIES.

THE MEDICAL COMPANION AND GUIDE TO HEALTH, on the radical cure of Spermatorhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., and the Venereal and Syphilmente Maladies, with plain and clear directions for the Secondary Symptoms, Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, and all diseases of the skin, such as Scurvy, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Blotches, and Pimples on the Face and Body, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

The celebrated author, in the admirable Treatise, clearly demonstrates from a forty years' successful practice that the alarming consequence of self-abuse may be radically cured: pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can be effectually cured, cheaply, privately, and radically. This book should be in the hands of every youth and man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope. Price 50 cents. Address DR. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach St., New York. 21-4w

AGENTS WANTED.

Men or women. $34 a week. Proof furnished. Business pleasant and honorable with no risk. A 16 page circular and Valuable Samples free. ☞Send your address on postal card. Don't delay but write at once to P. M. REED, 5TH ST., NEW YORK.

WHEREVER it has BEEN TRIED

JURUBEBA

has established itself a perfect regulator and sure remedy for disorders of the system arising from improper action of the Liver and Bowels.

It is not a Physic, but, by stimulating the secretive organs, gently and gradually removes all impurities, and regulates the entire system.

IT IS NOT A DOCTORED BITTERS, but is a

VEGETABLE TONIC

which assists digestion, and thus stimulates the appetite for food necessary to invigorate the weakened or inactive organs, and give strength to all the vital forces.

IT CARRIES ITS OWN RECOMMENDATION, as the large and rapidly increasing sales testify. Price One Dollar a bottle. Ask your druggist for it. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Agents. 21-4w

THE BEST

PRAIRIE LANDS

IN

IOWA AND NEBRASKA,

FOR SALE BY

The Burlington & Missouri River RAILROAD CO.,

On Ten Year's Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.

ONE MILLION ACRES in Iowa and Southern Nebraska.

The finest country in the world to combine Farming and Stock Raising. The SOIL is rich and easily cultivated; CLIMATE warm; SEASONS long; Taxes low and EDUCATION Free. No payments required on principal till FIFTH year, and then ONE-SEVENTH EACH YEAR UNTIL PAID.

LAND EXPLORING TICKETS

Sold at important stations on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and cost of same refunded when land is bought.

HALF FARE to families of purchase, and LOW FREIGHTS on household goods and farm stock.

TWENTY PER CENT. premium for cultivation.

LARGE DISCOUNT for Cash within one, two and three years.

PRODUCTS WILL PAY FOR LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS LONG BEFORE THE PRINCIPAL BECONES DUE.

"The so-called destitution in Nebraska lies in the far western region, beyond the lands of the B. & M. R. R. Co."

☞For circulars that will describe fully these lands, and the terms of sale, apply to or address,

LAND COMMISSIONER,
Burlington, Iowa, for Iowa lands,
or or Lincoln Neb., for Nebraska lands.
CHAS. S. MOCKS,
Lewistown, Pa. 21-3m

SCHOMACKER

PIANOS

Were again awarded the highest premium, over all makers, at the late Franklin Institute Exhibition, and are the only First-class Instruments that can be obtained at Manufacturer's cost prices.

$300

For an Elegant 7⅓ oct. Rosewood Piano. The following are a few of the Principal Medals received.

First Prize Medal, (Franklin Institute,)		1874
" Silver "	(Grand Piano)	1858
" Prize "	Crystal Palace World Fair N Y	53
" Gold "	American Inst., N. Y	1848
" Prize "	Maryland Inst., Baltimore	1848
" Silver "	Franklin Inst., Phila.	1845

Pianos ordered by mail, are carefully selected, and remittance is not required, until the instrument is received and approved. All our styles and classes, are built of the same excellent material and workmanship. Every instrument is fully guaranteed.

☞Write or send for illustrated catalogue, and price list, giving full description of styles, prices, etc.

SCHOMACKER PIANO M'F'G CO.,
9-19t Warerooms 1103 Chestnut St., Phila.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION, in connection with BALD EAGLE VALLEY R.R.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York		9 25a. m
" "	Philadelphia	12. 55 p. m
" "	Baltimore	1. 2⅝ p. m
" "	Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m
" "	arr. at Williamsp't	8.55 p. m
" "	Lock Haven	10.20 p. m
" " "	Bellefonte	11.50 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York		8.25 p. m
" "	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
" "	Baltimore	11.55 p. m
" "	Harrisburg	4.25 a. m
" "	Williamsport	8.35 a. m
" "	Lock Haven	9.45 a. m
" "	Renovo	11.05 a. m
" "	arr. at Erie	7.50 p. m
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philada		7.40 a. m
" "	" Baltimore	7.35 a. m
" "	" Harrisb'g	10.55 a. m
" "	arr. at Williamsp't	1.55 p. m
" "	" Lock Haven	3.15 p. m
" "	" Renovo	4.30 p. m
" "	" Bellefonte	4.58 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia,		8.00 a. m
" "	" Baltimore	8.30 a. m
" "	" Harrisburg	1.25 p. m
" "	arr. at Williamsport	6.10 p. m
" "	" Lock Haven	7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven		6.40 p. m
" "	" Williamsp't	7.55 a. m
" "	arr. at Harrisb'g	11.45 a. m
" "	" Baltimore	6.15 p. m
" "	" Philadelphia	3.35 p. m
" "	" New York	6.45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Bellefonte		8.10 a. m
" "	" Renovo	9.10 a. m
" "	" Lock Haven	10.25 a m
" "	" Williamsport	11.35 a m
" "	arr at Harrisburg	3.00 p m
" "	" Philadelphia	6.20 p m
" "	" New York	9.15 p. m
" "	" Baltimore	6.35 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11.20 a. m
" "	*Bellefonte	8.22 p. m
" "	Renovo	8.25 p. m
" "	Lock Haven	9.45 p. m
" "	Williamsp't	10.50 p. m
" "	arr. at Harrisburg	2.25 a. m
" "	Baltimore	7.35 a. m
" "	Phila	6.45 a. m
" "	New York	10.10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12.55 a m
" "	arr at Harrisburg	3.55 a m
" "	" Baltimore	7.35 a m
" "	" Philadelphia	7.35 a m
" "	" New York	10.25 a m

* The Bald Eagle Valley Express leaves Bellefonte at 8.22 p. m. and connects with Erie Mail at Lock Haven at 9.45 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west, Elmira west Mail and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west and Elmira Mail west make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail east and west, Niagara Express west, Fast Line west and Day Express east make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with, B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Fast Line west, Philadelphia Express east and Day Express east. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	MLS.	Mail. A.M.	Exp. P.M.
Leave Tyrone		8 30	6 45
East Tyrone	1	8 37	6 52
Bald Eagle	5	8 46	7 01
Hannah	10	8 58	7 15
Port Matilda	14	9 05	7 23
Martha	17	9 13	7 33
Julian	21	9 22	7 44
Unionville	26	9 33	7 56
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 05
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 10
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 19
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 35
Curtin	34	10 22	8 45
Mount Eagle	37	10 29	8 52
Howard	40	10 38	9 02
Eagleville	44	10 52	9 13
Beech Creek	46	10 57	9 18
Mill Hall	51	11 12	9 32
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 42

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 55	3 15
Flemington	3	10 00	3 21
Mill Hall	4	10 04	3 25
Beech Creek	9	10 19	3 40
Eagleville	11	10 24	3 45
Howard	15	10 35	4 00
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	4 09
Curtin	21	10 54	4 15
Milesburg	24	11 05	4 25
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	4 38
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	4 41
Milesburg	24	11 30	4 50
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	4 54
Unionville	29	11 45	5 04
Julian	34	11 57	5 15
Martha	38	12 08	5 26
Port Matilda	41	12 18	5 35
Hannah	45	12 28	5 44
Bald Eagle	50	15 43	5 58
Vail	52	12 48	6 03
East Tyrone	54	13 55	6 08
Arrive Tyrone	58	1 00	6 15

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10 A.M.	2 25 P.M.
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40	5 35
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10	2 25
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10 P.M.	5 10

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intesection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown F.	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's F.	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek F.	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy F.	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

ISAIAH BLOOM has applied to the Secretary of Internal Affairs for one hundred acres of land situated in Boggs twp., in the County of the Centre, bounded on the East by land in warrantee name of William Russel, on the South by John Scott, on the West by Frank McCoy and on the North by Michael Weiss.

23-3t*

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
50-6m 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. York

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere until you have learned what we offer. G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 7-2-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
Inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa

READ! READ!! READ !!

We have made arrangements with the following publishers so that we can furnish their publications with the REPUBLICAN at reduced rates, thus affording those who desire such books and papers, an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty per cent.

There is no postage to be paid by the subscriber, but no paper will be sent until the money is received at this office:

	Regular Price	Price with Republican
MONTHLY.		
Harper's Magazine	$4.00	$5.25
Scribner's Monthly	4.00	5.25
St. Nicholas	3.00	4.50
Peter's Musical Monthly	3.00	4.00
La Creme de la Creme	4.00	5.00
Locke's National Monthly	1.00	2.80
American Farm Journal	1.00	2.60
Peterson's Journal	3.00	4.50
The Republic	2.00	3.60
Penn Monthly	3.00	3.75
Woods' Household Magazine	1.00	2.75
WEEKLY.		
Harper's Weekly	4.00	5.25
Harper's Bazar	4.00	5.25
Forney's Press	2.00	3.60
Toledo Weekly Blade	2.00	3.50
Scientific American	3.20	4.75
American Agriculturist	1.60	3.20
Cincinnati Weekly Times	2.00	3.65.

☞We can furnish any weekly or monthly, publication in the United States at less than publisher's prices.

MAGNIFICENT OFFER!

Sewing Machines Given Away.—Subscribe for The Bellefonte Republican, the Liveliest and Best Paper in Centre Co. A Sixty Dollar Machine of the Best Make in the World for 30 Names.

A very liberal contract, which we have just completed with the Weed Sewing Machine Company, will enable us, we hope, to place their celebrated machines in many families throughout the country. So fine an opportunity to secure a first-class sewing machine seldom occurs. May we not expect the friends of this paper to make an earnest, united effort to extend greatly its circulation, and thus help to increase its influence? *We will liberally reward those who work for us.* Reader, can you not form a club in your neighborhood and secure this sewing machine premium? *A few hours of well-directed effort will obtain it.* Postmasters in the smaller towns and villages can, with a little thought and effort, easily send us the requisite number of names. Has the parsonage a sewing machine? If not, call upon a few ladies and gentlemen of the congregation. Tell them your plan and ask them to help you. In the congregation 30 names can, with little difficulty, be secured. Send us the $60 and we will forward for one year this paper to each of the 30 subscribers, which will pay them the *full value* of their subscriptions, *and in addition, we will make a present, to any person you may designate, of a beautiful sixty dollar Sewing Machine.* How easily a club may be formed in the Masonic or Odd Fellows or Temperance Society, or in the Grange? Is there not depending upon your society some poor widow to whom a sewing machine would be for years to come a blessing? Pass the subscription paper. Thirty persons subscribing for this journal at $2.00 each, will secure for themselves, without any extra charge, the paper for one year, and a most valuable present for some needy family. TRY IT, FRIENDS. DON'T WAIT! BEGIN THE WORK AT ONCE! Send us word that you have undertaken the formation of such a club.

Remember, the machines are warranted to be *perfectly new, latest improved, and in perfect order.*

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1875.

THE THIRD TERM.

President Grant's letter to Gen. White stating that he is not now, nor ever has been, a candidate for a third term of the Presidency, was received with genuine feelings of gratification by the rank and file of the Republican party in this city. With Gen. Grant now out of the way, with his successor to be nominated within a year from now, and with the nomination for State Executive, well off their hands, the boys are casting about for an available candidate for Centennial President.

For a number of years it has been the practice of the field officers of the party in this city, of the Republican persuasion, to consult with Gen. Cameron upon all important questions of a political character, before taking decisive action; hence, when the senator was with us a few days ago, he was asked who he believed the man for the occasion to be. He replied: Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, the greatest statesman of our nation, will, without doubt, become the standard bearer of the Republican party in the contest for Centennial President, just as the greatest soldier of our state was made its candidate in 1868.

With this opinion of Gen. Cameron, so freely expressed, I may add that Judge Kelley, Mayor Stokley, and other magnates of the party heartily concur.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

President Garrett, in his aggressive warfare upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is entitled to the credit of having "drawn first blood." Previous to the quarrel the stock of the Pennsylvania sold at $57 per share, now it is a slow sale at $49 a loss of $8 per share, which, upon the 1,360,000 shares, appears to me to foot up, or foot down, a loss of $10,880,000. Nor is this the worst lecture; stockholders in Col. Scott's compsny have always regarded it as a ten per cent. paying corporation, but the fight has already forced it down to an eight per cent. dividend with the prospects still more gloomy in the future.

From a carefully prepared statement made by the officers of the Pennsylvania Company, they admit a loss in gross receipts, up to April 30, of this year, as compared with 1874, of $444,667.08, with the decrease more rapid now than at any other time in the year. The fact is, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with a stock debt, a bonded debt, and floating obligations aggregating $149,888,397.59, is in no condition to enjoy any such expensive luxury as is now taking place.

It may be fun for Col. Scott, but I doubt if the 18,000 shareholders of the company, whose annual loss in dividends is $1,350,000, are particularly delighted with it; certainly those who have lost $8 per share on the value of their stock, with every indication of a still further decline, cannot regard the contest as a very profitable pastime on the part of President Scott.

JULY FOURTH, 1875.

We are to have a gala day here on the 4th of July, which occurs on the 5th this year. The Machinery Hall of the Centennial celebration, will be roofed in by that time, and ceremonies of a public character will take place. At sunrise a national salute from the highest point of Fairmount, will be fired; at 9 A. M. a grand military review; at 11, a children's concert will be given, in Machinery Hall, at which it is expected thirty-thousand Sunday-school children will take part; at 12 M., reading the Declaration, speeches, &c. In the afternoon the musical associations will unite in a grand combination concert and chorus, a review of the Schuylkill navy, and in the evening the pleasures of the day will close with a big display of fire-works; one piece, a sort of central figure, is to be a Goddess of Liberty mounted upon a pedestal—the figure will be sixteen feet high; forming an arch, over the head will be, in letters of fire, the words: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." Above this arch will be a representation of the old Independence bell, surmounted by an eagle, and over all the American flag.

The height of this design will be sixty feet, which will be flanked on the right by the coat of arms of the State of Pennsylvania, with the words, in arched form above it, "1776, Centennial, 1876." To the left of main figure will be the coat of arms of Philadelphia with "1776 Independence, 1876". The width of this design will be 200 feet and it is believed its display will last just 30 minutes.

The oration will be delivered in Machinery Hall, which will comfortably accommodate forty thousand people; the orator has yet to be elected.

FLOPPETH OVER.

It having become plainly evident to Aleck McClure that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania purpose nominating none other than what he terms a "Bourbon" Democrat for Governor and as his friend, Gov. Curtin does not quite come up to that grade of statesmanship "Aleck was bound to have a candidate upon one of the tickets for State officers, so he pluckily flopped right over into the Republican camp, at Lancaster and did his level best to make State Senator, Butler B. Strang, his candidate for State Treasurer. Had Mr. Rawle, the successful candidate, received about 100 less ballots than he did, and had Mr. Strang received about 100 more than were recorded for him, I think it probable that he would have been nominated and "Aleck" wouldn't have to be considering the principles of erodynamics in order to make a successful flop back to Liberal Republican Democracy.

Three months ago McClure was of the opinion that all that was alleged against Gen. Hartranft three years ago would, before the November election, become a matter of established record; Gov. Curtin thought, and stated at the time, that the proposition was too ridiculous for any man outside of Kirkbride's to entertain; and now McClure entirely agrees with Curtin, except he goes further in eulogy of Hartranft, whom he now regards as having "made a creditable record, and with no blots upon his administration, comes before the people again, remembered as a gallant soldier, and appreciated as an Executive, who sincerely desired to do honor to the Commonwealth, by fidelity to his duties." My own belief is, that McClure would become as sound a Republican as Grant himself if U. S. G would only invite him to step from his editorial sanctum to the more lucrative post of looking after the "Inguns," in place of Delano. With McClure, Secretary of the Interior, I do not hesitate to say, from a long and close association with him, that he would run the political department of his office in the interest of Hartranft and Rawle, provided the Democrats did not nominate Mr. Dill for Governor, and with the further proviso that his friend, Hon. James M. Sellers could restrain him from taking the contract to elect the temperance candidate Chief Executive of the State.

THE READING COMPANY'S INVESTIGATION.

The inquiry into the affairs of the Reading Iron and Coal Company, by a Committee of the Legislature, is still under full headway. The following is a fair sample of the ridiculousness of the farce. Mr. Hancock is a retail dealer in coal, and was called as a witness. He appeared and stated to the committee that he did not object to being examined as a witness, but he did not like Mr. Gowen to speak of him as having put a job through the Legislature, neither did he like Mr. Gowen to speak of him as a major-general, because it was a reflection upon the society to which he belonged, for he (Mr. Hancock) was a Quaker.

When he (Mr. Hancock) was a legislator, they would have hung Mr. Gowen on one-half the evidence which had been adduced, and divided his estate among his heirs.

Mr. Gowen desired to examine Mr. Hancock as a witness immediately, but the counsel for the other side preferred going on with the other testimony.

Mr. Gowen asked Mr. Hancock, ironically, if he appeared here in the character of a lawyer.

Mr. Hancock replied no, that he was a Christian.

Mr. Gowen asked if lawyers were not Christians?

Mr. Hancock preferred not to say.

Mr. Gowen said that if Mr. Hancock sold his coal to Christians it would not keep them very warm.

Mr. Hancock retorted that if they burned Mr. Gowen's coal in the infernal regions those going there would have to wear overcoats. J. W. F.

CRITICISING the observation of the Philadelphia *Press*, that since President Grant's letter has been written and published, the Republican party will "swing forward," the *Courier-Journal* says: "If we are not mistaken, anything which swings forward is bound to swing back again." The editor knows. He swung forward with the rebel army against Cincinnati in the early fall of 1862, but they all swung back again very speedily. Illustrations drawn from personal experience generally tell.—Pittsburg *Commercial.*

——There will be a festival for the benefit of the Union Sunday School, at the Knox school house, Buffalo Run, on next Saturday afternoon and evening, June 12. The proceeds are to be devoted to the purchase of books for the Sunday School Library. This is a worthy object, and we are assured, that if some of the Bellefonte friends will attend, it will give great encouragement to a people who are endeavoring with earnest and commendable zeal to do what they can for the upbuilding of Christ's Kingdom on the earth.

Red Cloud's View of Whiskey and Water.

[From an Interview in the Chicago Tribune.]

Reporter—Have you visited our water works? They are an interesting sight.

Mr. Red Cloud—No. Your whisky is good enough for me.

Reporter—But we have a tunnel under the lake for two miles, through which we get our water supply.

Mr. Red Cloud—White man, Red Cloud hates the man who tells him a lie. Do the people of this great city go two miles for water when they needn't go more than two rods any way for whisky?

Reporter—But some of our people use water for other purposes than drinking. But few drink it as a constant beverage.

Mr. Red Cloud—I thought not. It will do for the white-winged ships, but not for the red man's drink. Ugh! Drink water where there's whisky! Would Red Cloud slay the gopher or the chipmunk when he could kill the deer or the buffalo?

Reporter—We have had quite a whisky seizure here lately. Distilleries were seized because their owners failed to pay the government taxes.

Mr. Red Cloud—I am sorry for that. Would the red man slay the friend that feeds him? Oh, no.

Report—It was some of Washburn's doings.

Mr. Red Cloud—Go tell the tall hemlock of the orient that it won't do. Tell him, pale face, that Red Cloud has said so.

Reporter—I think it is a vile conspiracy to force people into drinking Waukegan spring water. Several of the government officials live in that city.

Mr. Red Cloud—But the white braves will not submit. Your people are not cowards. They are as swift as the west wind to avenge a wrong. Their armies are as many as the snow flakes which break the branches of the pine tree.

——The French convert pea nuts into 'the best olive oil.'

——It takes a pretty smart man to tell when he is happy.

ORIGIN OF LOCAL NAMES.—The last article ever written by the late Ex-Governor William F. Packer was on the subject of the above heading. We were allowed to copy it from the original manuscript and present it below to our readers. It will be of interest to all our readers in this part of the state because it contains much of local interest. We believe it appeared in a Williamsport paper about five years ago:

"A correspondent of the last Clinton *Democrat*, in referring to the origin of local names in Clinton county, states that "Bald Eagle creek took its name from the large number of eagles of that species that were formerly found along its entire course, attracted thither probably by the large number of fish and wild ducks that inhabited its waters. The mountain along that stream has been known by the same name."

The writer of this article having been born on the banks of the Bald Eagle, more than sixty years ago, and spent his boyhood there, is able to give the true origin of the name of that stream, the valley through which it runs, and the mountain which forms their southern border.

Previous to the treaty of Fort Stanwix, by which the title to the Indian lands on the south and west side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna was extinguished, embracing Bald Eagle valley, a celebrated Indian warrior of one of the tribes of the Six Nations, named "BALD EAGLE," had his wigwam and his home, on the banks of the stream of that name, near where Milesburg stands now, in Centre county, in the midst of an Indian village, which was called the "BALD EAGLE'S NEST." He was a noted chieftain, known over the whole country, wherever the tribes of the Six Nations made their appearance, and took an active and bloody part in the Indian warfare against the white settlers along the valley of the West Branch, during our Revolutionary struggle. Bold and fearless as the noble bird whose name he assumed, he with his band of savage followers swooped down upon the defenceless inhabitants and spared neither age nor sex. He led the party of savages, in 1778, that murdered James Brady, son of Capt. John Brady, and younger brother of the brave Sam. Brady, of the Rangers, in a harvest field along with his fellow laborers, a short distance below the present site of the city of Williamsport. Wounded with a spear, tomahawked and scalped, young Brady still lived long enough to describe the horrible scene with great minuteness. He said the Indians were of the Seneca tribe, and were led by Bald Eagle. "Vengeance not loud but deep," says the historian, "was breathed against Bald Eagle, but he laughed it to scorn, till the fatal day at Brady's Bend on the Allegheny." Hazzard, in his "Register of Pennsylvania," Vol. IX, page 237, gives the following account of the death of the celebrated chief, Bald Eagle: "Several years after the death of James Brady, a large party of Senecas were marching along the Allegheny river, on their way to "Bald Eagle's Nest. Capt. Sam. Brady recognized the Bald Eagle that day and fired at him. When the battle was over, he searched for his body and found it. The ball had pierced his heart, and the blood of the young captain at Loyalsock was fatally avenged by the hands of his brother on the banks of the Allegheny."

"The Bald Eagle's Nest" was a well known locality both to white and red men more than one hundred years ago. The land on which the Indian village stood, as stated before, was near the present site of the flourishing Borough of Milesburg, at the forks of the Bald Eagle, and near land afterwards owned by Col. Holt, one of the first settlers in that valley. So well known was it, that in a warrant issued by the Land Department of Pennsylvania, dated the 3rd of April, 1769, and surveyed the same year, for a tract of land now owned by the author of this communication, the land is returned as "three hundred acres on the north side of Bald Eagle Creek, about five miles below the Bald Eagle's Nest." It was the bird which gave the name to the Indian Chief, the Indian Chief gave the name to the river, the mountain, the township and the valley.

Sherman Day, in his Historical Collections of Pennsylvania, referring to Bald Eagle valley, says: "About that time, (1768) or, as some say, a year or two previous, Andrew Boggs, father of the late distinguished Judge Boggs, erected his cabin on the left bank of Bald Eagle Creek, directly opposite to an old Indian village, on the flats near where Milesburg is now situated. At this village was the "Bald Eagle's Nest," a name which has been erroneously supposed to mean the nest of that imperial bird; but it was only the nest of an Indian warrior of that name, who had built his wigwam there, between two large white oaks. The oaks were standing a few years since. The name was given to the creek, to the mountain which towers above it, to the valley, the township and to the early settlement of the whites along the valley. Mr. Day gives the true history of the origin of the name.

Referring to Bald Eagle township, it may not be uninteresting to the present inhabitants of that township, to know, that it originally included several of the present counties of this state. It was organized at the first court held in Northumberland county, at Fort Augusta, in 1772, and was described as follows: "Beginning at the Forks of Penn's creek, thence by a north line to the West Branch of the Susquehanna, thence up the same to where the county line crosses it, thence by the county line, south, to the head of Little Juniata, thence down the same to the end of Tussey's Mountain, thence along the top of the same, easterly, to the place of beginning."

This would leave the "Bald Eagle's Nest" not far from the centre of the township, and would embrace within its limits the whole or parts of five or six of the present counties of this state.

There was another Indian Chief whose wigwam was at no great distance from the "Bald Eagle's Nest," who was a man of equal, if not greater note, and whose name is borne by the streams, the mountains and the valleys of Centre and Clinton counties. This was Logan, the Mingo* Chief. He was the son of the celebrated Shikellemy, Chief of the Cayugas; who lived at Shamokin, near the present site of Sunbury, the great friend of Conrad Weiser, the Indian interpreter, and of white men generally. Shikellemy gave his son the English name of Logan, from James Logan, the Secretary of Pennsylvania, under the Penns, a firm friend of the Indians. His Indian name was Tah-gah-jute. He was noted for his fine personal appearance and for his friendship to the whites. Previous to the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1768, he had his cabin at Logan's Spring, near Brown's Mills, in the Kishacoquillas valley, and often visited the "Bald Eagle's Nest." One of the branches of Spring Creek, a tributary of the Bald Eagle, bears the name of Logan's Branch. A gap in the Nittany Mountain is called Logan's Gap, and the township was named Logan township. Logansville is in the same township. Before the Revolution, and after the extinguishment of the Indian title in the Kishacoquillas valley, he removed with his family to the banks of the Ohio, where, in 1774, his whole family were massacred by a party of whites under the pretext of retaliation for Indian murders. Capt. Cresap was charged with it. Logan at once commenced an indiscriminate war on the scattered white settlers of our far Western frontier, and the most frightful barbarities were influenced upon all, regardless of sex or condition. He took thirty scalps with his own hands in the course of the war, which terminated in the crushing defeat of the Indians at the mouth of the Great Kanawha. When his comrade chiefs afterwards sued for peace, he disdained to appear among them, but sent by an interpreter to Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, the celebrated "Speech of Logan, the Mingo Chief," explaining his conduct, which was first published in "Jefferson's notes on Virginia," and which has passed into history and been republished the world over. In that speech, Logan says: "I appeal to any white man to say, if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked, and he clothed him not During the course of the last long and bloody war, Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites, that my countrymen pointed as they passed, and said, Logan is the friend of the white men. I had ever thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood, and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my woman and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it, I have killed many; I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one." This speech would have made the name of Logan immortal, even if it had not been written on your mountains, your valleys and your streams.

*The Six Nations were the Mohawks, Onedas, Onondagos, Cayugas, Senecas and Tuscaroras. Mingoes was the confederate name of the United Six Nations.

THE RIVAL ARCHERS.

BY JOHN BROUGHAM.

Young Cupid one day, with his quiver well stored,
Sallied forth on wickedness bent.
Right and left his insidious love-messengers poured,
And hearts by the hundred were shamefully scored
To the mischievous archer's content.

He chanced to encounter King death on his way,
Whose arrows more fatally flew.
In vain all his skill did the love-god display:
His merciless rival made all hearts his pray,
For his shafts were, as destiny, true.

Boy Cupid, annoyed at the other's success,
Invoked Cousin Mercury's aid,
Who, having for mischief a talent no less,
Changed their quivers so softly that neither could guess
Such a strange transposition was made.

That they're still somewhat mixed may be easily seen;
For if wintry age feels love's smart,
Cupid's arrow by Death surely wielded has been;
But when youth is struck down while its spring-time is green,
Death's quiver has furnished the dart.

MRS. LINCOLN'S SAD STORY.

How She was Prevailed Upon to Submit to Treatment in ... the Asylum.

There was no strategy used in taking Mrs. Lincoln to the Bellevue Insane Asylum at Batavia, Illinois; neither was their any force required to bring her before the Chicago jury which declared her insane last Wednesday. When her son, Robert T. Lincoln, first decided to place her under proper control, he applied to several relatives to assist him, but all declined from sensitiveness. Judge Davis, an old-time friend of President Lincoln and his family also shrank from the delicate task. Finally the Hon. Leonard Swett, who had known the unfortunate lady well in brighter days, resolved to undertake it. When he called upon Mrs. Lincoln he plainly told her she was insane, thinking it the better course to tell the truth, treat her like a lady, gently but firmly, and rely upon her better instincts prompting her to acquiesce in the arrangements of her friends. After the trial, Mrs. Lincoln was deeply offended with Robert as well as Mr. Swett. She said there was a breach between herself and son which would never be closed.

In conversation with Mr. Swett on Thursday she appeared to be more reconciled to her fate. Her manner betokened that she freely forgave both Robert and Mr. Swett, and she even clung to the latter as a protector. But before this was brought about, and when speaking of her insanity to Mr. Swett she said: "It may be so, what wonder is it? Haven't I had enough cause to derange any woman's brain? Did I not see my husband assassinated before my eyes, and have I not buried all my children with the exception of Robert? Do you wonder that I am deranged?" Mr. Swett replied: "It is only a wonder, my dear madam, that your brain has stood it so long. I sympathize with you deeply, but we all believe it to be best that you should be placed in some safe position, where you will receive proper care and treatment. I want you to see it in that light yourself, and become reconciled to the wishes of your friends, who wish you nothing but good. I want you to feel that we are your friends, who wish you nothing but good. I want you to feel that we are your friends—that I am your friend." She said: "You are no friend of mine if you want to put me in an insane asylum."

The way in which Mrs. Lincoln eluded her guards and endeavored to take her own life on the day before her removal is thus told by the Chicago *Times*: So near as can be learned she found it an easy matter to convince the girl who had been stationed in her room to prevent any effort on her part to jump out of the window that it was necessary for her to step out into the hall for a moment. The good-natured servant consented probably after some remonstrance, and once outside she seems to have found it quite as easy to pass the stalwart darkey and Pinkerton's man, both of whom had been instructed not to allow her to pass them on any pretense, though in no case to lay hands upon her or offer her any violence. She hurried by them and down the staircase toward the east front of the hotel to the drug store of Squair & Co., where she ordered two ounces of laudanum and a like quantity of camphor. The clerk looked at her doubtingly when she made this demand, but she assured him that she was troubled with neuralgia in her shoulder, and the pain was often so severe that she was impelled to seek relief by bathing it in the compound she had ordered. Still the clerk hesitated, and finally consulted the proprietor, who suspected the real object for which the mixture was desired, and concluding wisely that a little strategy was better than an absolute refusal, so told her that it should be prepared for her, but that it would take about ten minutes to put it up, hoping in this brief space of time to find means of again placing her in the control of her friends. Without saying another word to indicate her intention, she stepped out to the sidewalk, called a carriage from the number always waiting there, and stepping quickly inside, drove to the store of Rodgers & Smith, scarcely a block away. The druggist to whom she had first applied suspected her object and hurried after her, as did Pinkerton's man. They arrived in time to prevent her receiving it, even though the compounder of drugs had been disposed to give it to her. She again turned to her carriage and drove to William Dale's two blocks further down Clark street. The druggist and policeman followed, and again she failed to procure the deadly fluid.

By this time it seemed to occur to her that her prescription must have been compounded at the first place to which she applied, so she again entered her carriage and drove back to Squair's store at the Pacific Hotel. A four-ounce vial was filled with a colored but harmless fluid, and given her. She grasped it eagerly and started for her room, but had scarcely passed beyond the door when she placed the phial to her lips and drained it of its contents. * * After waiting about 15 or 20 minutes without feeling any unpleasant effect from the draught, she essayed to repeat the effort, and again slipped from her room and passed down to the drug store. She told Mr. Robert Squair that the lotion seemed too weak to afford her any relief, and asked for another ounce of laudanum to strengthen it. In order that there might be no mistake about it, she stepped behind the prescription case to see that it was properly prepared, thus putting the druggist to his wit's end to find a new way to deceive her. Mr. Robert Lincoln, for whom he had sent the moment he first saw her in his store, had not yet arrived, and there was no one at hand into whose care she could be given. So he informed her that all the laudanum he had was kept in the cellar, and to that place he withdrew to prepare another compound of burnt sugar and water. An ounce vial was filled with this, labeled "Laudanum—poison," and given her, and, as in the former case, she stepped out on the sidewalk and drank the fluid, after which she hurried to her room. Shortly afterwards her son arrived, and finally finding that all her efforts were futile, she quietly submitted to surrounding circumstances, and when

the hour for her departure arrived she accepted the kindly attentions of the friends who came to escort her to the depot so pleasantly that not one of the party suspected the terrible determination she had had in her mind until it was told them after her departure.

SECOND MEETING OF OSCEOLA RELIEF BOARD.—The Osceola Relief Board, which was formed and held its first meeting at the house of Chester Munson, Esq., in Philipsburg, held a second meeting at Osceola on Thursday evening of last week, of which the following are the proceedings:

OSCEOLA MILLS, PA., May 27, 1875.

Pursuant to a call of the President, the Committee met for the second time. Place of meeting, Methodist Church, Osceola.

Present—D. D. Woods, D. T. Caldwell, Tyrone, Pa; Zachariah McNaul, Curwensville, Pa.; Chester Munson, O. P. Jones, George H. Zeigler, Philipsburg, Pa.; L. G. Lingle, T. R. Biandy, J. P. Hale, George M. Brisbin, Osceola.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The President, L. G. Lingle, then stated that his object in calling the meeting, was to advise with it as to the manner of further distribution of supplies and donations, and the course to be pursued in rebuilding the town.

On motion of D. T. Caldwell, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of five, the majority of which shall be mechanics, be appointed to direct the construction of the houses of those who are going to rebuild through the funds at the disposal of the Relief Committee, and said Committees shall have charge of this portion of the Relief Committee's duty, and report from time to time to said Relief Committee, and receive instructions from same.

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Rev. W. H. Dill, and adopted:

WHEREAS, There might be some misunderstanding in regard to the distributions of all kinds, made for the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous fire of May 20, 1875, be it hereby

Resolved, That, as the sense of this Committee, this distribution be made among the citizens of Osceola, and the region of country surrounding, who have incurred losses.

On motion of E. A. Bigler, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is necessary for the accommodation of the traveling public, that some place for supplying them with meals should be furnished, be it

Resolved, That a boarding tent be erected under the supervision of the building committee, and that it be leased to some person. The charges for meals to be regulated by the Chairman of the Committee, L. G. Lingle.

On motion of W. H. Dill, it was

Resolved, That the President of the general Committee, be ex-officio, a member and Chairman of all sub-Committees appointed by this meeting.

On motion it was

Resolved, That a Committee of five (three from a distance and two from Osceola) be appointed by the President, to take a census of all persons who have met with losses, estimate the amount of the same, and distribute the funds in a pro rata manner.

The Committe here adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

GEO. M. BRISBIN, Sec'y.

——J. B. Bullock & Son, formerly of Millesburg, having been burnt out by the late fire at that place, have removed to Bellefonte, and are at present occupying the shops at the old foundry, near Phœnix Mills. They announce to their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to do all kinds of repairing also manufacturing of buggies, wagons, and everything else that runs on wheels. Patronage is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. See advertisement in another column.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SUCCESS.—There is no success like success. Read: March 30, 100 shares U. P., costing $6,062.25, closed April 20 at 75—i. e., $457.50. April 19, 10 shares Panama at 145, closed April, 26 at 166¾—i. e., $213 70, making on $9,000, the actual margin investment, $213.75 in eleven days. If you want to know how it is done send to J. Hickling & Co., 72 Broadway, N. Y., for a copy of "Men and Idioms of Wall St.," a 72 page book FREE.

AN Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for the Rheumatism; the druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most, "Be me soul," said he, "I have it in every bone and corner of me."

For loss of cud, horn ail, red water in cows, loss of appetite, rot, or murrain in sheep; thick wind, broken wind, and roaring, and for all obstructions of the kidney in horses use Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

GOLD 1.17

We are informed that there is an abundance of capital in our Bellefonte banks, part of which is seeking investment elsewhere. To those who can offer gilt-edged notes, money is furnished at legal or low rates, but ordinary paper is looked upon with suspicion, and heavy shaves must be submitted to in consumating negotiations or the green backs will not be forthcoming. The rates on money since the panic have been on the increase, which are now so high, that they are a dead weight to the middle classes, who are mostly borrowers. There are many branches of business that would flourish even in these times, and give employment to labor, if money could be had at the legal or low rate. As it is, they are compelled to succumb to the powers that be.

We are not advised as to the real situation of the iron trade of our county. The Bellefonte Forges have just closed one of the most successful years in the way of manufacturing, that has ever attended those works. As to whether the iron has been sold at remunerative prices we are not informed. It is fair to state however, that Centre county iron has an enviable reputation for quality and competes mostly with Norway or Swedish iron.

Mann's axe factory is doing a fair business and we hear of no complaints in that direction.

We are glad to notice the machine shop of Wm. P. Duncan & Co. is running quite full handed and the workmen look cheerful as they pass to and from their work.

The door and sash factory connected with the Bellefonte Car Works is being worked to its full capacity, and we are informed that the prospects are good for the season.

The manufacturing of the drop siding in the planing mill of the Car Works, invented by George W. Rogers, Esq., bids fair to be an important, if not the most profitable branches of the planing mill work. This siding has no equal, as to strength, beauty, durability and the advantage of close fitting, which adds warmth to a house.

The lime trade is not so flourishing as in former years.

We regret to learn that the works adjacent to our town are only running on about one-third of their capacity. This is owing to the fact, that the greater portion of the trade comes from the lumber region, which has suffered more this season than for many years previous, on account of hard times, which has a tendency to cause people to migrate from this section of our state, hence building is curtailed.

In reference to the wheat market, we quote the following from our exchanges, to which we invite the attention of farmers in Centre county:

Nothing more favorable to a renewal of activity in business has happened in a long time than the collapse of the wheat speculation at Chicago. Within a fortnight the price of No. 2 wheat at that point has fallen from upwards of one dollar per bushel to ninety cents. The Chicago speculators, by their persistency in holding up the price in disregard of natural tendencies, had seriously interrupted the movement of wheat to the Atlantic ports, and also the exportation of it. The rates charged for carrying wheat by sea as well as by land have been extremely low all Winter, yet the Chicago speculation prevented the grain from moving freely. Ridiculous stories were invented and put in circulation about the ravages of the grasshopper and the destruction by the frosts of almost the whole crop of winter wheat. The speculators have nevertheless been forced to yield to the pressure of events beyond their control, and after they had accumulated at Chicago a stock of five million bushels of wheat and three million bushels of corn, against one-fourth of that quantity of these grains at New York, the price has finally given way as above stated, and there is at last a prospect of the railroads, canal boats, and ocean steamers having something to do.

Within a period of four days, last week, the shrinkage in the value of wheat, corn, oats and barley stored in Chicago, on speculation, aggregated, $702,380. A corresponding decline also took place at Milwaukee and the interior grain centres. None but speculators were bitten.

The effect of this collapse at the West has not been fully developed at the seaboard, but no doubt will bring about a corresponding decline in prices in a short time.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, June 9, 1875.

Trade has been more than usually dull since our last report and the merchants seem to be making the best of their time by settling up the old scores and remitting duns. Credit is very much below par and business men generally prefer small profits for cash, to long winded accounts on large profits.

WHEAT.—The advance in the price of wheat a month or six weeks ago, had a tendency to stimulate farmers to hold on for still higher figures, but unfortunately for them the Chicago "Corner" has collapsed and prices are now receding more rapidly than they advanced. This is unfortunate, for wheat ought to net $1.25 per bushel to farmers in this county. They can't afford to produce it for less. There is a fair demand for flour, but it is said, the stock of wheat in the mills, will keep them running till about September 1, 1875, when the new crop will begin to come in. We have reason to believe that there is quite a large quantity of wheat in first hands yet, and we fear they have let the golden opportunity go by to obtain the highest prices.

CORN.—Corn is in better request and we advance our quotations five cents per bushel. Rye and Oats are nominal.

POTATOES.—The demand for last years' potatoes is growing less every day. The price is becoming more irregular, and purchasers only buy to meet their immediate wants. We would here suggest that spring prices generally rule the highest which generally terminate about the close of the planting season on the 20th of May, which sometimes extends to June the 1st, but not always. It is generally the safest for farmers to have their surplus stock sold about the former date and they will find on an average that they will realize higher prices than those who sell latter in the season.

HAY AND STRAW—still continue scarce and the prospects for the coming crop of hay are not flattering.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 10
Red wheat	1 05
Rye per bushel	90
Corn, ears	65
Corn, shelled	70
Oats	60
Flour, retail per barrel	6.00
Flour, wholesale	5.50
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$25 00
Hay Mixed per ton	20 00
STRAW FOR GLASS WORKS.	
Oat straw for packing per ton	10 00
Wheat straw, short per ton	8 00
STRAW AT PAPER MILL.	
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	11 00
Short straw per ton	8 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per lb	10
Apples per bus	75
Peaches, dried, per	15
Cherries, dried, per lb	8
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	22
Hams per lb	18
Bacon	12½ & 12
Sides	11
Lard per lb	15
Eggs per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	5
Potatoes per bushel	75
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	6
Cod Fish per lb., Boneless	12½
Cod Fish, whole	8
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges per doz	50 to 75

——Quotations of WOLFE, POWELL & Co. Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1875

	BID.	ASKED
U. S. 1881, c	15½	16
" 5-20, c. '67, M. and N	18½	18¾
" " c. '64, " "	18¾	19
" " c. '65, " "	21¾	22¼
" " c. '65, J. and J	23½	24
" " c. '67, " "	25¼	25¾
" " c. '68, " "	24½	25
" 10-40, coupon	19½	19¾
" Pacific 6's cy	22½	22¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	18¼	18¾
" " c. 1881	18¼	18¾
Gold	16½	17
Silver	16¾	16¾
Pennsylvania	49¾	49¾
Reading	53¾	53¾
Philadelphia & Erie	20¾	20¾
Lehigh Navigation	49¾	49¾
" Valley, Ex. Div.	63¾	63¾
United R. R. of N. J.	130	130½
Oil Creek	7¾	7¾
Northern Central	30	30
Central Transportation	25¾	25¾
Nesquehoning	55¾	56
C. & A. Mortgage 6's, '80	98	98¾

Carriages.

REMOVAL.

J. P. BULLOCK & SON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

Having been burnt out by the late fire in Millesburg, we have decided to remove to Bellefonte, and are now occupying the Pattern Shop of the

OLD FOUNDRY,

NEAR REYNOLDS' MILL.

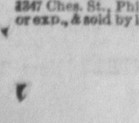
Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y



Trusses, Supporters and Pile Pipes. "Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses."—Cool, cleanly, light, perfectly safe and comfortable, free from all sour, ructy, chafing, strapping, or poultice-like unpleasantness; used in bathing, endorsed by the profession, long tested, always reliable. BEWARE of IMITATIONS; Genuine stamped "L. B. Seeley." Estab'd, 1347 Ches. St., Phila., & 737 Br'd'y, N. Y. Sent by mail or exp., & sold by leading druggists. Send for cat., logue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUT ON

The Most Efficacious Virtue FROM PETROLEUM.

Because wounded nature rapidly restores itself when thoroughly protected from atmospheric action. Science acknowledges a perfect application in COSMOLINE. No rancidity or decomposition. Healing without the slightest irritation or smarting. Leaves no scars. Results are astounding!

Any inflamation, old and corrupt sores, eruptions and sloughing wounds yield to it. It is Nature's faithful ally in the struggle. For Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Boils, Blisters, Chafing, Poisons, Bites, Piles, Itching Tetter, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Mumps, Sore Throat, Coughing, Frosted Limbs, Chapped Skin.

The Pomade of Cosmoline never becomes rancid nor loses its rich perfume. It cures all scalp diseases, keeps the hair soft, glossy and free from gum.

☞ Ask for PLAIN COSMOLINE, or for COSMOLINE POMADE: 50 cents a bottle, with the above trade mark and the name of E. F. HOUGHTON & CO., Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

7-14-1y

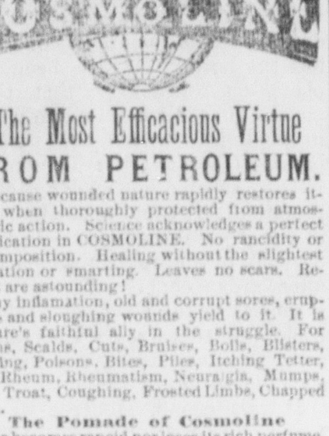
CAUTION.—NOTICE.—The GENUINE EDITION.

Life and Labors of LIVINGSTONE,

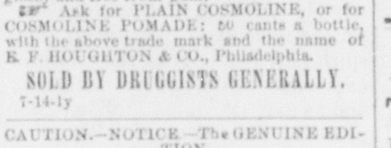
(Including the "LAST JOURNALS,") unfolds vividly his 30 years strange adventures, also the curiosities, Wonders and Wealth of that marvelous country, and is absolutely the new, complete work. Hence IT SELLS; just think, 12,000 first 7 weeks. 505 pages, 100 rare Illustrations, only $2.50. Agents wanted. Send for TERMS and POSITIVE proof. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa. 13-4t

CENTENNIAL. CENTENNIAL.

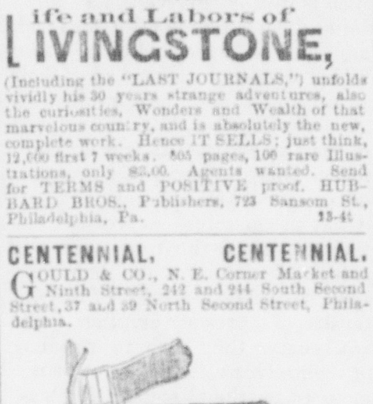
GOULD & CO., N. E. Corner Market and Ninth Street, 242 and 244 South Second Street, 37 and 39 North Second Street, Philadelphia.



THIS Solid Walnut, Centennial, Italian Marble Top Chamber Suit, three pieces, viz: Double Bedstead, Marble Top Bureau, and Marple Top Stand, $47.



THIS Solid Walnut Parlor Suit, covered in Hair-cloth, or any color wool Terry, seven pieces, $75.



THIS Solid, Walnut, Centennial, Dressing Case Chamber Suit, three pieces, viz: Double Bedstead, Marble Top Dressing Case, Marble Top Washstand, only $90.

THIS Fine Walnut Parlor Suit, covered in Hair-cloth or wool Terry, any color, seven pieces, $145.

We will ship the above Suits to any address on receipt of price named. No charge for packing. For $8.25, FOUR WALNUT CANE SEAT CHAIRS, ONE WALNUT CANE SEAT ROCKER, and ONE WALNUT TOWEL RACK, will be sent with either Chamber Suit. SOLID BLACK WALNUT WARDROBES, 8 feet high, $22.50. Solid BLACK WALNUT SECRETARY BOOK CASES, 7¾ feet high, $23.50. All other kinds of **Chamber** or **Parlor Furniture** equally reduced in price. The choicest patterns of **Carpets** sold at manufacturers' prices. Bedding in every variety. Name the price of any article of Furniture you may need, and we will send photograph. 23-12w

Boots and Shoes.

POWERS'

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description kept in Centre County, and selling at

PANIC PRICES.

FINE AND HEAVY SHOES FOR LADIES.

FINE & HEAVY BOOTS & SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

either in quality or prices. Call and examine our new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and you will find it to your advantage.

vol7no8-6m

STOCK SPECULATIONS.

Conducted by us in every form on Commission only. Puts and Calls, on best houses and low rates. Cost, $100 to $200, and often pays $5000 PROFIT. Pamphlet, how Wall Street speculations are conducted sent free. Send for a copy. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall Street, N. Y.

23-4t

W. P. DUNCAN,

BELLEFONTE PA.

FOUNDER & MACHINIST

MANUFACTURER OF

Steam Engines,

HOUSTON'S WATER WHEELS,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

Mill Machinery.

v5n46-1y.

Lumber etc.

TO BUILDERS!

HAVING purchased the Beech Creek Saw Mill Property, at Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., I am prepared to fill orders for

WHITE & YELLOW PINE,

OAK

HEMLOCK LUMBER.

Also, for

SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH AND PALINGS.

W. M. HOLMES,

Post Office Address, Bellefonte, Centre Co Pa. 3-47

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c

6-39-1y

Foundries.

For Sale or To Let.

WAGONS FOR SALE.—The undersigned has on hand some first-class two-horse wagons which they will dispose of for cash.—They intend keeping on hand wagons of the most improved style and finish. Persons wishing a first-class wagon will do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. RIDER & SON,

6-4-tf Central City, Centre co., Pa.

FOR SALE.—A safe family horse and a two-seated carriage, price $200.

22-3t S. S. LYON.

Bellefonte, May 31, 1875.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—Four new first-class billiard tables, Phelan & Collender's make, three carom and one pocket, with balls, cues and cases, will be sold at a sacrifice. Inquire at the REPUBLICAN office.

FOR SALE OR RENT!

A WIRE MILL AND SPIRAL SPRING FACTORY, together with an excellent

WATER POWER!

ALL NEW AND IN PERFECT ORDER! Situate on Logan's Branch just above Valentine's Forges, about one-half mile from Bellefonte. Also as much land as may be desired for the use of said Factory. For sale or rent. TERMS EASY. Inquire of

CHAS. McCAFFERTY, Owner, or A. O. Furst, Bellefonte, Pa.

☞ Two other water powers adjoining, unimproved, with land sufficient for any manufacturing purpose. 6-8-tf.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding-Night Shirts, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's, Phila. Pa. 23-4t

For

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.

AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

Use

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

PUT UP ONLY IN **BLUE** BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

Sold by Druggists generally, and JOHNSTON HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

23-4t

AGENTS WANTED FOR

PATHWAYS OF

THE HOLY LAND

Being a Full description of Palestine, its History, Antiquities, Inhabitants and customs, according to the great Discoveries recently made by the Palestine Exploring Expeditions. It sells at sight. Send for our extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. NATIONAL BANKING CO. Philadelphia, Pa. 23-4w

Nagle, Cooke & Ewing, | *Paper Hangings.*

FINE PAPER HANGINGS,

OIL PAINTED WALL PAPERS,

SUBSTITUTES FOR PAINTED WALLS.

DADO'S HALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FINE AND CHEAP GOODS.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,

1208 Chestnut Street, 19-tf PHILADELPHIA.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbific matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium: It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicine, which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonic Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

DYSPEPSIA! DISPEPSIA! DISPEPSIA!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and the despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and effects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleepiness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. It never fails. For sale by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM.

Removed in a few hours. No fee asked until the entire worm, with head, is expelled. Medicine harmless, being purely vegetable. Consultation free by DR. E. F. KUNKEL, No. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Advice free. Send for circular. Go to your druggist and ask for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1 bottle. The Worm Syrup never fails. 23-4t

Legal Notices.

AN ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Bellefonte, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same.

SECTION 1st.—That every person or persons who shall be found on any street or any public place within the bounds of said borough making noise and confusion or using obscene or profane language, or behaving in other disorderly manner or any wise disturbing the peace and good order of the borough, or whoever may be found lounging upon door steps, cellar doors or other private property without permission or against the wish of the owner thereof, or doing injury to public or private property; or lounging on street corners, around lamp posts or on the bridges of said borough during the night time, shall be liable to arrest by any police officer or high constable of said borough, and it shall be the duty of any police officer or high constable as aforesaid to arrest all persons so offending, and upon conviction thereof before the Chief Burgess or Justice of the Peace, of said borough, shall pay a fine of not less than one dollar and not more than five dollars each, and costs of prosecution, at the discretion of the Chief Burgess or Justice of the Peace before whom the case shall have been tried, and in case any person or so sentenced shall refuse or omit to pay the fine imposed and costs, every such person shall be duly committed to the common jail of Centre county, for any length of time not exceeding twenty-four hours, at the discretion of the said Chief Burgess or Justice of the Peace.

Ordained and enacted this 19th day of April, A. D., 1875.

Attest ROBERT VALENTINE, President.

J. H. RANKIN, Sect.

Approved the 20th day of April A. D., 1875.

S. M. IRWIN, Chief Burgess.

AN ORDINANCE.—To provide for the "Organization of a Police" and their compensation.

SECTION 1st. Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Bellefonte, in Town Council assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that hereafter the regular Police Force of the Borough shall consist of any number of persons not exceeding six.

SECTION 2nd That at the first regular meeting of the Council in May of each year or at any regular meeting thereafter, the Town Council shall by resolution determine the number for the ensuing year, and it shall be the duty of the Chief Burgess to nominate suitable persons, citizens of the Borough, to act as Borough Police and designate one of their number as Chief, and shall present the same to the Town Council for confirmation and if any of the said persons should not be confirmed by the Council it shall be the duty of the Chief Burgess to withdraw the name and nominate other suitable person or persons as aforesaid until confirmed by the Council, and the Town Council aforesaid shall fix by resolution the compensation to be paid to each of said Police Force and make provision for the payment thereof, and shall certify the names of the persons so confirmed to the Chief Burgess who shall issue commissions to said persons and certify as now provided by ordinance.

SECTION 3rd. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance be, and same are hereby, repealed.

Ordained and enacted into an ordinance this 18th day of May, A. D. 1875.

Attest ROBERT VALENTINE, President.

JAS. H. RANKIN, Secretary.

Approved May 25, 1875.

A. STERNBERG, Chief Burgess.

21-3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The will of Dr. A. A. Henderson, late of U. S. Navy, having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice. W. P. WILSON, Bellefonte, Pa.

21-6t

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic. All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertions of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2,000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many states at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get the book. 7-24-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THREE POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

During the past five years the VEGETINE has been steadily working itself into public favor, and those who were at first most incredulous in regard to its merits are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

There are three essential causes for those having such a horror of patent medicines, changing their opinion and lending their influence toward the advancement of VEGETINE. 1st—It is an honestly-prepared medicine from barks, roots and herbs. 2d—It honestly accomplishes all that is claimed for it, without leaving any bad effects in the system. 3d—It presents honest vouchers in testimonials from honest, well-known citizens, whose signatures are a sufficient guarantee of their earnestness in the matter. Taking into consideration the vast quantity of medicine brought conspicuously before the public through the flaming advertisements in the newspaper columns, with no proof of merit or genuine vouchers of what it has done, we should be pardoned for manifesting a small degree of pride in presenting the following testimonial from Rev. J. S. DICKERSON, D. D., the popular and evergenial pastor of the South Baptist Church, Boston:

The Tired Body Sues for Sleep.

BOSTON, MARCH 16, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—It is as much from a sense of duty as of gratitude that I write to say your VEGETINE—even if it is a patent medicine—has been of great help to me when nothing else seemed to avail which I could safely use. Either excessive mental work or unusual care brings upon men a nervous exhaustion that desperately needs sleep, but as desperately defies it. Night after night the poor, tired body sues for sleep until the day dawn is welcome back, and we begin our work tired out with almost fruitless chase after rest. Now I have found that a little VEGETINE taken before retire, gives me sweet and immediate sleep, and without any of the evil effects of the usual narcotics. I think two things would tend to make brain-workers sleep. 1st—A little less work. 2nd—A little more VEGETINE. This prescription has helped me.

Now I have a particular horror of "patent medicine," but I have a greater horror to being afraid to tell the straight out truth. The VEGETINE has helped me, and I own up. Yours, &c.,

J. S. DICKERSON.

Valuable Evidence.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. WALKER, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be esteemed as reliable evidence.

No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit Street.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,

Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Sq. Church, Boston.

The Best Evidence

The following letter from Rev. E. S. BEST pastor M. E. Church, Natick Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians. Also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, and there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE:

NATICK, MASS., Jan. 1, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was incised, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,

E. S. BEST,

MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

Reliable Evidence.

178 Baltic Street, BROOKLYN, N.Y., Nov. 24, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,

Late Pastor Calvary Bap. Church, Sacramento, Cal.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

22-1m

NOTICE.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Bellefonte Building and Loan Association will be held on Saturday evening, June 19, 1875, for the purpose of considering a proposed amendment to the by-laws.

22-2t W. P. DUNCAN, Sec'y.

A FORTUNE IN $1.

The Wyoming Lottery draws on the 18th and 30th of each month, and $200,000 in Cash Gifts are in full, and no deductions. Capital Gift.

$50,000; Second Gift, $25,000; Third, $20,000; Fourth, $10,000; Fifth, $8,000; Sixth, $5,000; besides 70,679 smaller gifts.

The Fifth Extraordinary will positively draw on July 28, 1875. Capital Gift, $100,000; Second, $50,000; Third, $25,000; Fourth, $20,000; 51,021 smaller gifts, the whole amounting to $350,000, which is paid to ticket holders at each drawing. This Institution is Chartered by the Legislature, and each drawing is supervised by the legal authorities. An official list of drawn numbers sent by mail to ticket holders as soon as published. Tickets for either are $1 each, 6 for $5, 25 for $20. Agents wanted: illustrated *Times* sent free to everybody, containing full particulars. Tickets sold up to the hour of drawing. Address,

ALLEN & CO.,

79 Nassau St., New York.

Agents Wanted. The CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER of the UNITED STATES. shows the grand results of 100 years of Freedom & Progress. New and complete. Over 1400 pages. Illustrated. Everybody buys it and agents make from $100 to $200 a month. Address J. C. McCURDY & Co., Pub's, Philadelphia, Pa. 23-4w

$10. TO $500. invested in Wall Street often leads to fortune. A 72 page book explaining everything, and copy of the Wall Street Review, SENT FREE. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, New York. 23-4w

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Agricultural.

TO DEATH.

Men wrong thee, Death!
They fashion thee a monster grim,
With lifted dart,
Intent to strike thy victim's heart;
The light of day to quench for him,
To wrench him from his joys away,
And doom to moulder in decay,
The turf beneath.

Thou seem'st a foe;
And mortals quail to see thee come
With tread so still;
With sable robe and breath so chill,
And finger beckoning to the tomb;
Thy herald's hollow groans and sighs,
And breaking hearts and streaming eyes—
All signs of woe.

To Faith's keen eye
Thou, Death, art Life; 'tis but to sense
That thou are dread;
No cruel shaft by thee is sped;
'Tis not thy will that hurries hence,
Sets life's brief limits, and ordains
The gloom, the sorrows, and the pains
That speak thee nigh.

Heaven's high behest
All these hath fixed for wayward man.
Offspring of sin
The terrors round that gate have been,
Through which, e'er since thy reign began,
All mortal steps must tread to see
The dawn of immortality,
Its visions blest.

Kind death! 'Tis thine
To cool the fever of the brain,
At once to still
Of fretted nerves the torturing thrill,
To end the lingering days of pain,
To dry all tears forevermore.
To lift the veil that hid before
The home divine.

From yon blest shores,
When souls redeemed shall backward turn
To look on thee,
All beautiful thy form shall be;
Thy ministries, once deemed so stern,
Shall seem sweet ministries of grace,
Forever to unveil the face,
That heaven adores.

WHAT ABOUT THE SEASON?

Few matters are of greater interest to farmers at this season of the year, than the prospect in regard to crops; the amount of land sown or planted to certain kinds; the condition of the grass fields and the probabilities of the yield of hay; fruit prospects; wages of farm help and its supply; starting up of cheese factories; the state of the weather condition of farm stock, and all other items which go to make up current agricultural news. And we would thank all our friends and correspondents to forward us such items from their respective localities in order that we may give them early publicity for the benefit of all concerned. Will not local agents, and those writing on business please remember our request, adding any items of interest coming within the range of our suggestions as above, and thus place us under obligations for their favors?

[From the St. Joseph *Heard*, Jan. 15.]

THE SIN OF DANCING.

In the Platte county *Landmark*, published at Platte City, Missouri, we find the following:

THE BALL AT WESTON.

"The ball at Weston, on Wednesday night, to dedicate the new public school building was a magnificent affair. An innovation of a somewhat novel character was introduced. The ball opened with a prayer by Elder P. K. Dibbel, of the Christian Church, who with Rev. Mr. Crawford, of the Presbyterian Church, lent their presence to the occasion. One hundred and twenty persons danced at the same time, so well adapted for the purpose was the hall. Everybody came away highly delighted; the best of order and perfect sobriety having been maintained during the entire evening."

Truly, ours is a progressive age! What would the natives have thought fifteen or even ten years ago, of such a manifestation as the performance above chronicled? A preacher of the gospel invoking the blessing of God on a *dancing party!* "And why not?" ejeculates the cultivated European—"and why not?" echoes the enlightened and unprejudiced American. We are glad to find that the abominable and absurdly fanatical prejudice against a harmless and refined pastime is wearing out with the corroding rust of opinions which, however orthodox among a respectable class, both in Old and New England, two hundred years ago, are rapidly giving place even in the more obscure portions of our land, to ideas grounded on a principle of common sense and not on the bigoted traditions of a darker age.

Not many generations have passed since *eating mince pie* on Christmas day was regarded as an abomination almost if not quite as damnable as dancing. And to-day the righteous all over our land destroy, for the comfort of the inward man, many tons of that savory condiment with as little apprehension of the wrath to come as Elder Dibble and the Rev. Mr. Crawford experienced in their prayers for the benefit of the dancers.

The age of Hudibras has passed, with all its "odd, perverse antipathies," forever, from a world where they were once the rule and guide of men's lives; and we might as well attempt to abolish steamships, railroads, and telegraph lines, as undertake to revive and perpetuate such absurd prejudices in our age of enlightened progress.

Reason and thought enter into the religion of the Saviour of the world to-day, not for the purpose of making infidels of believers by teaching men to investigate rationally, but to save them from falling into those detestable prejudices which are as foreign to the religion of love and universal charity taught by our blessed Lord, as mince pie on Christmas day, and dancing on festive occasions were to those self-styled models of religious freedom in the days of Oliver Cromwell.

We have heard dancing denounced as a crime by fanatics of almost every sect, from our earliest boyhood, but we have yet to learn the first rational or legitimate argument brought to bear against it from the teachings of Holy Writ. The popular and hackneyed argument advanced is invariably that John the Baptist lost his head because a woman pleased Herod by her graceful dancing. Dancing in those days, every scholar knows, was universally accompanied by vocal or instrumental music. Why not, then, on the same principle, condemn music as a sin? "David, the sweet psalmist of Israel and the man after God's own heart" manifested his joy and gratitude to his Maker by dancing, in default of a fiddle, to the music of a ten-stranged instrument. If such a performance were sinful in the eyes of the Almighty, why was not David rebuked for his indiscretion? That dancing may be made the means of sin we do not assume to deny; but what human gratification may not, in its abuse, become sinful. Eating and drinking are absolute necessities to the economy of animal life; but who would denounce either because some men are brutal enough to be intemperate in either? Relaxation is as necessary to the human mind as rest to the human body, and whenever the spirit of fanaticism is sufficiently powerful to put its foot on the neck of as innocent amusement as dancing, in decency and moderation, undoubtly is, you give place to something necessarily certain to result in evil.

We were particularly struck with a demonstration of this truth at a rural gathering, which occurred many years ago, in the vicinity of Cincinnati. We happened to be one of the favored recipients of an invitation to two picnics, in the immediate vicinity of each other. While debating which to attend, we learned that one was a "dancing picnic" and the other a "religious picnic." Never having heard of such an institution as the latter performance, we elected to try the religious gathering, out of curiosity, we freely admit, to witness the *modus operandi* of a social gathering for diversion under the trees, with a religious feature as a distinguishing characteristic. Imagine the amazement of our young mind, when instead of something on the order of a camp meeting, as we confidently expected, we beheld some dozen or twenty groups of young ladies and gentlemen seated upon the grass, and playing forfeits and such childish games as "stealing partners," "kiss me if you catch me," etc., etc. The perfomance, to our young and unsophisticated mind, was novel and refreshing to a degree inexpressible, and revolving in our mind when the religious feature would present itself, we approached on the subject a venerable looking gentleman whose voluminous choker of immaculate whiteness pronounced him a feeder of the flock.

Meeting our inquiry with a look of amused incredulity at our unqualified verdancy, he politely replied, "Young man, I reckon you are a stranger in these parts; this here is not a camp meetin,' it is only a religious picnic; we don't tolerate dancin,' nor no sich immorality; nothin' but the innocent diversions before you is permitted in our picnics."

Squealing and hugging aud kissing are doubtless well enough in their place, but the idea of substituting such performance, on moral grounds, for dancing, did not strike our dull perceptions as eminently logical. Attracted by the strains of music from a brass band in the neighborhood, we adjourned to the quarter whence they emanated, to witness the contrast of some two hundred couples dancing to the music of a magnificent band from Newport Barracks, which had been provided for the irreligious assembly, who danced with the easy dignity of ladies and gentlemen until sunset warned them to their homes.

The Hudibrasian contrast between "religious" and "irreligious' life has never left our mind.

We have not the pleasure of knowing the Rev. Mr. Crawford, but Elder P. K. Dibble is one of the ablest ministers in the Christion Church. He was formerly chaplain to Col. Guitar's regiment, which was once stationed in St. Joseph during the war.

We are glad to see that both these ministers have boldness to face a current of fanatical opposition that has long flowed among the ignorant and misled mass es of the people.

The Sabbath School.

Lesson For June.

SAMUEL THE JUDGE.

1 SAMUEL VII. 5–12.

We have in these verses the account of the first public convocation of Israel under the auspices of Samuel. It will give unity to our consideration of the different details if we consider.

I. THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH IT WAS CALLED.

Twenty years had elapsed since the day when the ark was taken captive by the Philistines and it had never been taken back to Shiloh. Owing to the downfall and mutilation of Dagon, after the sacred chest had been deposited in the temple of that idol, and in consequence of the sufferings of the Philistines while it had been carried about from city to city among them, it had been sent back to the Israelites, who had taken it to Kerjathjearim, where it remained until the days of David. But though the Philistines had returned the ark, they did not give up their domination over the people, and it is probable that during all these twenty years they oppressed the tribes in a cruel and harrassing manner, as was their custom. The result of this great suffering on the part of the Israelites, taken in connection with the influence which Samuel had quietly exercised, was that they had been brought to a better mind and (verse 2) "lamented after the Lord." Nor was their repentance a mere setimental thing, for they "put away Baalim and Ashtareth, and served the Lord only." Their troubles had brought them back again to the feet of Jehova. It is a blessed thing when afflictions send us in penitence to God, but that alone is genuine repentance which manifests itself in putting away all strange gods. There was, therefore, a widespread and genuine revival of religion in the land consequent upon the trials of the people, and Samuel, taking advantage of that sought to give it a proper expression and turn it to valuable account. Let it be noted, therefore, that the summons of Samuel was the consequence, and not the cause, of the revival. He did not set to work to "get up" a general excitement. But preceiving the tender state of heart in which the people were, he gave it an opportunity of expressing itself in an open, solemn manner. This is a valuable lesson for us. The extraordinary services of a revival time should be the overflow of the ordinary channels, and those meetings only are valuable that give expression to a general and earnest desire on the part of the people themselves to have closer fellowship with God. The wise Samuel is he who accurately feels the pulse of the people, and follows the indications of the workings of God's Spirit in them. True revival is from the Lord.

II. THE SERVICE.

Samuel summoned the poeple to Mizpeh. This is generally supposed to be Mizpeh in Benjamin. It was a town of considerable interest in the history of the Old Testament, as the place at which during the first civil war of the tribes "all Isreal gathered together as one man" (Judges xxi., 1); and it was of so much importance that Samuel made it an "assize town," in which he held regularly one of his courts of circuit (see verse 16). It has been identified by Dr. Robinson with Newby Sanwil, in the neighborhood of Ramah, and not far from Jerusalem. The inducement offered to the poeple was that Samuel would "pray for them to the Lord." This shows that he had maintained through these twenty years his allegiance to Jehova, and that he had established his reputation among the people as "a man of God." He did not force himself upon them as their judge but by the weight of his character and the piety of his life he had so gained their confidence that they had themselves virtually placed him in that position, to which also he was designated by God. It was a great thing for to have the prayers of such a man. Doubtless he had been making supplication for them in the privacy of his own closet for years, but now the time had come for taking some public action, in the way of committing them openly to the service of Jehova. So he issued this invitation to a solemn religious service, and the manner and magnitude of the responce showed he acted wisely.

The service was peculiar. It was, first, symbolical. "They drew water and poured it out before the Lord." This has been explained as meaning that they poured out their hearts like water in penitence before the parallel passage (Ps. xxii., 15; Lamen. ii., 19) fully substantiate such an interpretation. It could not have been in any degree analogous to "the drawing of the water," which was afterwards connected with the great day or the Feast of Tabernacles; for that was a joyous thing, and this was evidently designed as a symbol of godly sorrow.

It was, second, sincere; "They fasted on that day." True fasting is the result of a state of the heart already existing, and not in any sense the cause of producing any spiritual effect. It is the natural expression of deep sorrow of heart, and as such it must follow, not precede, that sorrow. When a man is deeply grieved for anything, he has no appetite for food, and, in the overwhelming sense which the people here had of their sins, they left their food untouched. Their fasting was thus an evidence of their sincerity. It was no mere formal thing, engaged in because of some previous appointment, but it was the genuine expression of their sorrow at the time. That is acceptable fasting when men abstain from food because of the intensity of a present emotion, and not because they wish to produce in themselves a feeling not at the moment in their souls. It was, third, confessional; they "said there, We have sinned against the Lord." Their sorrow thus was not for their sufferings, but for their sins. They lamented the guilt of their transgressions, rather than the consequences of them, and the deepest feature in their guilt was that it was "against the Lord." Compare the expressions of David in the fifty-first Psalm, and of the prodigal in the Saviour's parable. This is the distinguishing feature of true penitence. We have not reached a real sense of sin as sin until we see it as committed against God.

III. THE SEQUEL.

Earnestness in God's people always stimulates His enemies and theirs to greater activity. The assults of unbelief are invariably most bitter when Christianity is most active. This ought to be our consolation to-day amid the attacks of skepticism. If Christians were not so active, unbelief would be less pronounced. So we account for the fact that when the Philistines hear of the gathering at Mizpeh, they mustered their armies for a new attack on the Israelites. The tribes were afraid but they had confidence in God, and while they went to the battle-field they asked Samuel to go to his closet. Thus prayer and conflict ought always to be combined. I do not suppose that in asking Samuel to pray for them, they felt absolved from the obligation under which they lay to pray for themselves; but rather the spirit which prompted them to make such a request of him would impel them to be more earnest for themselves. But to impress upon them more deeply the truth that God can be approached by sinners acceptably only through sacrifice, he offered for them a burnt-offering, and combined with that an earnest supplication on their behalf. As he was so engaged, the Philistines made their attack; but just at that moment a furious storm broke over the advancing host, and they were utterly discomfited. Some might call this a mere coincidence; but it was undoubtedly an answer to prayer, and was so regarded, both by Samuel and the people; for he raised a memorial of it which he called Ebenezer (the stone of help,) and as he erected it he said, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.' Thus again for a time Israel had deliverance from the Philistines, and all the cities which had been taken by their enemies were restored. Thus, also, the divine commission of Samuel to be the ruler of people in God's name was universally recognized, and he went round to Bethel, Mizpeh, and Gilgal, setting up those courts of circuit which have been imitated in some modern countries, and administering justice in such a way as to draw toward himself the confidence and affection of the community.

LESSONS.—1. It is God's way to bring good out of evil. Twenty years was a long time for Israel to be oppressed, yet the result in this gracious revival justified the severity of the discipline. 2. "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." If this be so, how much more precious to us is the intercession which our great High-priests is making for us within the veil! 3. Great deliverances should have suitable memorials. Every Christian has his Ebenezers. How beautifully this is brought out in the familiar hymn, "Here I raise mine Ebenezer.' Every nation has had its signal manifestations of God's favor, too, and it is a happy thing when our national monuments are also witnesses to our natianal piety 4, The Ebenezers of the past ought to stimulate us to faith and courage for the future. If "the Lord hath been mindful of us," we may be sure that "He will bless us.'

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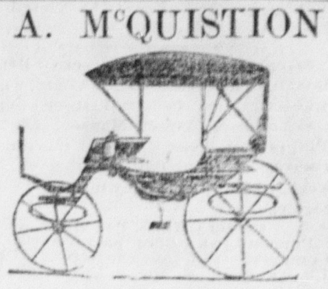

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THE BEST DOLLAR MONTHLY PUBLISHED,

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MEDICAL.

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THE GREAT INDIAN DIURETIC.

INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO BUCHU.

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The idea that patients cannot treat themselves successfully in these cases, has long ago been exploded. A good and reliable medicine, prepared by an experienced physician, from the original Indian Recipe, that is guaranteed to effect a

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Full directions accompany each bottle, and if they are carefully followed, a quick and permanent cure is guarranteed. Price $2.00 per bottle.

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should always be used in conjunction with the Remedy for both incipient and obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa. Price $2.00 per bottle.

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for seminal weakness (spermatorrhœa), is a simple vegetable medicine that was used for many years in the practice of the physician who first gave the remedy to the public. It has effected cures that would scarcely be credited except on ocular evidence of the fact. Full directions, with pamphlet containing all particulars of symptoms, treatment, &c., accompany each bottle. Price $2.00 per bottle. Sold everywhere.

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These Pill are prepared expressly for the cure of those irregularities to which ladies are subject, and will be found safe, reliable and effectual, for the cure of Suppression, Green Sickness, Pain in the Back, Hysteria, Sick Headache, &c., &c. Price $1.00 per box.

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NOT A DYE.—Heimstreet's "Hair Coloring is not a Dye, and its operation is not by any chemical effect, but by a natural restoration of the glands, thus giving the hair the color it originally had.

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BALSAM.—Nothing is more soothing to the irritated membranes than the pure BALSAMS of which this medicine is composed.

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CONSUMPTION.—The many cases of Consumption that have been cured justify us in the assertion that it is the very best medicine for that disease ever discovered.

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STRENGTH.—When a Rat tastes the Egyptian Destroyer, his death warrant is signed, sure. It cannot fail to kill. It also creates great thirst, and the rat will search for water out of doors, and not die in his hole, to cause a stench that cannot be got out.

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USE HOLLOWAY'S EXPECTORANT for the absolute cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest, and all affections of the Pulmonary nature.

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For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief space afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

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6-tf

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OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

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a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

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5-33-1f

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BELLEFONTE

CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)

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Manufactures and keeps always on hand

WHITE AND YELLOW

PINE FLOORING,

Weather boarding, of various styles,

Sash,

Blinds,

Doors,

Mouldings,

Brackets,

Scroll Sawing of every Description,

and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.

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Is taking the place of the common Steel Pen wherever used. It will not corode; it will not injure tinted inks; it will write as smoothly as a gold pen; it will out-last a dozen steel pens Sent by mail for $2 a gross or 20c a dozen.

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AGENTS! SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS.

LIVINGSTONE'S Popular Edition. Price $2.50 **LAST JOURNAL!**

The story of the last seven eventful years of the Great Traveler's life as told by himself, and of his sufferings and death as told by his men The book they want. F. C. BLISS & CO., Publishers, Newark, New Jersey. 13 4t

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HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING, (opposite the depot)

J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

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WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

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RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v4n34-1y

Hardware.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J. & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,

Chains,

Shovels,

Axes,

Grindstones,

Coal Oil Lamps,

Paints,

Oils,

Varnishes,

&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,

v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

T. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS. H. K. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

Iron Paints, Oils, Glass &c.

Builder's Hardware.

Coach Maker's Goods.

Cabnet Maker's Stock.

Stoves of All Kinds.

Children's Buggies,

Waggons, Carts, &c.

WILSON & HICKS.

NOTICE—We will sell to responsible men on three months credit. Will take off 5 per cent for cash, which is equal to 20 per cent. per annum. It will pay the purchaser to borrow at 10 from other parties, if he can save 20 in buying from us. In this way we can turn our money and sell lower.

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING, Opposite Depot,

Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5-12-1y.

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE PA.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard He also keeps on hand a full line o

Gents Furnisning Goods

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS, STRAW GOODS, MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS, Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

v4n34-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. 4 FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. M'CLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style, for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13-1f

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be trusted to his care. Thankful for past favors asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1

JNO. D. SOURBECK.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attended to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.

5-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-14f

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Reity's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-29-1y

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ERRORS OF YOUTH.

DR. BELLS SPECIFIC REMEDIES have stood the test of thirty years, and are still unequaled for their great efficacy in curing all diseases of the Urino-General system arising from youthful indiscretion or imprudent habits.

YOUTH, MANHOOD, AND OLD AGE are alike benefitted by them, and a cure may confidently be expected in all cases of Nervous Debility and Depression, Gravelly Deposits, Pains and Irritations, Seminal Weakness, Emissions, Discharges, and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, conditions arising from one and the same cause.

These remedies can be used without detection, as they never nauseate the stomach, or interfere with diet, or business pursuits.

Trial boxes, properly secured from observation, will be sent by mail, on receipt of One Dollar—pamphlet containing full particulars, sent on receipt of stamp. Address,

47-3m JOHN LAMB, P. O Box 2385, N. York

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,

THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 96, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

onstans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets e second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Everybody drinks the great National beverage "Peruvian Beer" sold at Green's

——Twelve hundred tons of pig iron are stacked up along the railroad at the Howard Iron Works.

——Put away your concealed weapons, an act of last winter positively forbids the carrying of them.

——The old bridge over the race at the depot has been torn up and repaired —an improvement much needed.

——William Commerford, late of the Howard Iron Works, is paying his numerous friends of Howard a short visit.

——Dr. Kirk has erected a neat little office on High street above Rankin's Drug Store which he will move into shortly.

——The crops of lower Bald Eagle Valley, notwithstanding the late dry season, present a most promising appearance.

——The Humes' Block has been ornamented with a handsome and substantial awning extending the full length of front on Allegheny street.

——Jack Spangler has been taking lessons in underdraining and subsoiling of some of his agricultural friends, and bids fair, to become an expert.

——Dr. Joseph Tibbens, of Howard, who received his diploma only last spring, has located at Beech Creek and is rapidly gaining the confidence of the people.

——Contributions to the amount of $4211.35 have been received by the Philipsburg Banking Company, up to May 28, for the benefit of the Osceola sufferers.

——The military company being formed here will meet at the Court House a week from next Saturday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to select officers and complete the organization of the company.

——Queen Victoria has joined an agricultural association in England. Hadn't we better suggest to Gen. Grant, that if he would join the Centre County Agricultural Society it would add dignity and respect to the executive office?

——Curtin Township is advancing in agricultural matters, as evidenced by the improved stock, being introduced by our friends Tipton and Daly and Singer. Tipton's Essex hogs and Daly and Singer's Hendan chickens are of the best quality of thoroughbreds.

——Michael Confer, of Howard township, boasts the second best Alderney bull in the County, it being conceded that Judge Orvis is in possession of the best of that stock. Mr. Confer has done much to improve the stock in his locality and desires the special mention we accord him.

——The American Sunday School Union has authorized the missionary, Rev. R. Crittenden of this place, to assist in replenishing the libraries of Sabbath Schools burnt out by the recent forest fires in Clearfield county and elsewhere in this section of the state.

——The spirit of enterprise has invaded Milesburg since the late destructive fire. Mr. John M. Wagner is an present erecting a large steam flouring mill, and Mr. Joseph Green is rebuilding his foundry, machine shop, and large flouring mill. The foundry and machine shop are already under roof and both the flouring mills will be completed during the present summer.

LICENSES GRANTED.—At an adjourned court held in Bellefonte on Thursday of last week, Judge Orvis, Dopp and Love, presiding, the following licenses were granted: Bellefonte, Thomas Loughrey, tavern; Charles Smith, and Samuel Nichols, saloons; Philipsburg, Robert Taylor, and Richard Hays, taverns; Hiram Hains, saloon. Upon the granting of these licenses, the Judges took a vote upon each application separately; in every case Judge Orvis, voting "no," and the two associates "aye" Before adjourning, the court said that upon the first offense in any of the above cases, the licenses would be taken from them, the bail forfeited and the severest penalty of the law inflicted.

THE RESERVES AT WILLIAMSPORT.—A special train left Bellefonte at 7.30 A. M. on Thursday last, bearing eleven car loads of visitors to the annual reunion of the Penn'a Reserve Corps Association at Williamsport. The seats of the eleven cars were nearly all occupied when the train moved. A detachment of the State College Cadets in full uniform with muskets, numbering about sixty under command of Captain Sloan, arrived from the College in time to join the excursion. At Milesburg an additional force was taken on, and at Roland, a company of old soldiers, numbering about fifty, commanded by Captain Austin Curtin, were added; at Howard and Eagleville large numbers came on board, so that when the train left the borders of Centre there was hardly standing room for any more. Centre contributed more in number to the reunion demonstration than any other County in the State. It must be remembered that this county sent more volunteer soldiers to the union army proportionately than any other county in the State; and, although many of them sleep in Southern graves, there was this large delegation left, and but few staid at home on Thursday. The reason for this grand outpouring of the Centre county soldiers was simply because of their affection for their old war Governor. Governor Curtin had been making a tour through the West, on his return delivering the 30th of May oration at the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, and expecting to reach home only the day before the Reserves' Reunion. From a common impulse the members of the Centre County Veteran Club determined to turn out to a man and act as his escort to Williamsport. A special train was procured, and upon the Governor's return on Wednesday last he no doubt felt complimented with the arrangement.

Williamsport was reached about 10.30, our cars were unloaded, and the veterans immediately formed on Third Street under command, of General Blair, assisted by Major P. B. Wilson, Captains Austin Curtin and Henry Montgomery. They were heartily received by Chief Marshall Barrows and his aids and took their place in the line, headed by the Centre county Drum Corps numbering thirty-five drums under leadership of Major Simon Harper.

The line of the entire procession was organized in the following order:

FIRST DIVISION.
Eight Mounted Police.
Col. Barrows, Chief Marshal, with ten mounted assistants.
Carriage with Gov. Hartranft, General McCandless and Col. McConkey.
Repaz Band.
State College Cadets.
Bald Eagle Commandery.
Stopper Band.
Williamsport Grays.

SECOND DIVISION.
Edwin Forest Band of Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Delegation.
Carriage with Gov. Curtin, President of Reserve Association, Gen. Beaver and others.
Centre County Reserve Drum Corps, 35 in all, under command of Major Simon Harper.
Centre County Reserve Club, 500 strong, commanded by Gen. Blair, with Col. McFarlane, Col. Bayard, Major Wilson and Captain Austin Curtin, as assistants.
Milton Reserve Club.
Harrisburg Reserve Club.
Muncy Cornet Band.
Carriages with wounded soldiers.

THIRD DIVISION.
Jersey Shore Cornet Band.
Mounted Cavalry.
Mayor of Williamsport with President of Council and Councilmen in Carriages.
Judges of the Court in Carriages.
Clergymen in Carriages.
Twenty little boys, with nicely decorated velocipedes.

The march lay through the principal streets, affording opportunity to observe the decorations. Willamsport is a beautiful city — the location is excellent. A broad smooth valley, girded on both sides with mountains now robed in the fresh vestments of spring; the placid Susquehanna winding up gracefully to the edge of the city, as if offering her clear waters to the manufactories located upon her banks; the broad streets, shaded with forests of green, extending miles away; the unusual number of handsome public buildings, and elegant private residences; these, on any other than a gala day, are points that excite admiration in a stranger. The handsome decorations on Thursday only intensified the scene. On the principal thoroughfares, the by streets, the public buildings and places of business; on the palatial residence and unpretentious cottage; from house tops, balconies, windows, at every turn, some pleasing decoration met the eye. Over-reaching arches of evergreen bearing pleasing legends, wreaths, emblems, flags, flags, flags; every street was a mass of gay colors, every out-look was inspiring. In short, we can only do justice to the picture by saying that it *almost* equaled Bellefonte, the year before. The pervading, general idea of the magnificent display seemed to be centered in one sentiment, WELCOME! Amid all the glitter, the waving of flags, the rattle of the drums, the clash of bands, the shouts of the soldiers, the noise of the multitude, the sparkling faces of the ladies, everything beamed forth a hearty honest, joyous welcome!

The march was rather long, not long enough to give the veterans a sight of all the beauties of the city, but still of sufficient length to induce a soldier's old fashioned appetite. The anticipating ladies were again equal to the occasion. The County Court House yard is a broad green lawn densely shaded by large maples now in richest foliage. At the end of the march, the procession filed into this yard, two thousand strong. There in the cool, with green leaves for a canopy and the seat of justice as a back ground, with its odd spire twisting up to the clouds like Judge Gamble's top-knot, the army halted. Soon the lines were formed around tables arranged in hollow square. All was quiet and orderly. The soldiers went to work on their dinner in a business like way, and the ladies of Williamsport, waited on them; bands here and there uttered there most palatable music; the ladies flitted about lavishing their attentions and provisions in a manner truly hospitable; perhaps such fare is a common thing for Williamsport, but if we had such a regular diet in Bellefonte, we'd all soon be as fat as uncle Davie Johnson.

The reunion exercises were held in the opera house shortly after two o'clock. This elegant place was crowded from dome to pit. Upon the stage were President Curtin, and the other officers of the Association, Governor Hartranft, Col. W. B. Mann, General James A. Beaver, General McCandless, Cols. Hartshorn, Starkweather, Barrows, D. S. Keller, the reception committee, a number of ladies and a few preachers.

Gov. Curtin, arose to call the assemblage to order, but his presence was greeted with such shouts of applause, that some time passed before his voice could be heard introducing Dr. W. C. Doane who delivered a very excellent address of welcome. This gentleman is a gray visaged fine looking old Homeophatist Doctor but he measured out welcome in alopathic doses. Gen. M. D. Hardin of Ohio, the orator of the day, was introduced and delivered an oration full of war reminiscences, finely turned periods, eloquent passages and an enjoyable sprinkle of humor.

Governor Hartranft in answer to a loud and unanimous call, stepped to the front and expressed his pleasure at being able for the first time to attend an annual reunion of the remnant of the gallant old corps. The Governor, as Col. Mann remarked in his speech, is "as modest as he is brave, and as brave as he is modest" and did not attempt a speech; his closing was in the following words:

It was not my fortune to have served with this corps; but I have heard its victorious battle-cries in more than one of the principal engagements of the war. The occasion referred to by you orator—the battle of South Mountain, I had the pleasure of witnessing. It was my good fortune to stand upon that memorable mountain and to see, in the valley below, the troops of this corps moving forward under glittering steel. It was on account of their glorious success that we had so easy work upon the hill, although I saw the honored dead lie thicker there than upon any other field during the war. I remember another success of yours, but of which the memory is not so pleasant. It was a glorious feat for you—I refer to the charge made at Fredericksburg. We were ordered in upon the right and failed to carry the position we attempted, for the reason, as I believe, that your corps were not supported to hold the lines which they had carried. So long as history endures, so long will a grateful people be thankful for the services rendered by your illustrious corps. (Applause.)

Now loud and prolonged calls for ex-Governor Curtin filled the air. The Governor hesitated somewhat, but finally came forward, amid deafening shouts and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. There is something about the noble form and classic head of the old war-governor that is irresistible to a Pennsylvania audience. In a few sentences he expressed the gratitude of the corps for the hearty reception and generous hospitality which they had received. He then announced that the business of the association would then be transacted, and was about retiring to a seat, when every voice shouted "go on," "don't stop," "go on" in such thunder tones that he was literally compelled to resume. They had heard him before, and were determined to make him "let himself out," as an old soldier at our side expressed it. The old-time forensic fires were rekindled, and the speech that followed was a wonderful intermingling of wit, wisdom and philosophy. His closing remarks were substancially as follows:

Next year the people of the United States will celebrate a wonderful anniversary, wonderful. All the world will come to America. They will exhibit their wares and their merchandise, and while in attendance they may open the ponderous tomes which contain their history. Nations a thousand years old may be represented. The manufactors of Europe will bring their wares, the artists of the old world their pictures. Art and science will be represented; learned men will come, and we will place before them the knowledge as to what we are. We will exhibit the works of our artists and mechanics; we will repeat to them our history; we will lay before them the business of this nation, growing from three to forty millions of people. Aye, more, and above all, beyond it all, beyond the pencil of the artist, the pen of the historian or the tongue of the orator, we will lay before the world the hundred years of freedom. (Applause.) There is a jewel—a hundred years of equality and liberty! And if the soldiers of the republic go there, we will say, "Here are the patriotic, willing hearts that saved our country when assailed, and the gratitude of the American people will be tendered to them." They will come from north, south, east and west of this great country. The Yankee will come with his inventions, let them be what they may, hams of wood or wooden nutmegs. A queer people, but full of ingenuity—a barren soil of rocks, and yet an educated people. Others from the far west, from the golden fields beyond the Rocky Mountains. From the extreme north; from the rice, cotton and tobacco fields of the south, they will come to this grand assemblage. The soldier of the south will be there; and the soldier of the north also. I do not expect the millenium; nor do I think that will be time for the lion and the lamb to lie down together, but I do think that the blue and the gray will there join hands in fraternal relations! (Applause.) Aye, we will forget the butternut, then! (Applause.) We will say to these people, "You did wrong—very great wrong—you assailed the most precious government ever given to men by the kindness of heaven; you attempted to break up liberty and freedom; you fought us like men; you were conquered; come back and enjoy the blessings of our constitution; come within the folds of liberty and freedom; act in obedience to the law, and we are strong and generous enough to recognize you as fellow citizens, and we will treat you as brothers." (Applause.) You can say to them, in the next breath if you please, "There is the national law; obey it and you shall enjoy the blessing, but, if you do not obey it, we will make you do so!" (Applause.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, we must proceed to business. I cannot detain this audience longer from business. I am done. (Cries of "go on," "go on.") I cannot detain this association longer from business.

Col. Mann, of Philadelphia, was the next speaker, and although he was not in his happiest mood, he delivered a telling address.

Then followed General McCandlass in his happiest strain. We have not room to speak of all the speeches; but we must not omit one of the most pleasing incidents of the afternoon. General James A. Beaver was noticed upon the stage and as soon as the first mention of his name was heard, a thousand "Beavers" woke the echoes. He tried to keep out of sight, but it was no use; coming forward upon his crutches, and raising his brave, handsome face into full view, he was met with cheer after cheer. We wish we could remember the neat, manly speech that he made; it was a most fitting valedictory to the day's proceedings.

The association elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year:

President.....Andrew G. Curtin
1st Vice President,.....Wm. B. Mann
2nd " " .....Wm McClelland
3rd " " .....J. P. Taylor
Recording Secretary.....C. Divine
Corresponding " .....Chas W. Hazzard
Treasurer.....J. H. Killingsworth

The next place of meeting is Philadelphia and Governor Curtin is to deliver the oration.

After transacting other business of interest to the association only, the meeting adjourned.

The balance of the day was spent in pleasant intercourse among the soldiers and citizens; many private residences were thrown open and numberless impromptu receptions were held; old campaigns were fought over again by old companions in arms; old commanders held receptions on the street corners, in the hotels, everywhere, and their guests were members of their old commands. The municipal authorities, with Mayor Powel at their head, did their duty well. It was a day long to be remembered in that city. At ten o'clock the Centre County delegation returned home by special train. There were no casualties, nothing to disturb the harmony.

DECORATION DAY AT BOALSBURG.—As it is the custom of our citizens to pay this annual tribute to the memory of our departed heroes, we again on Saturday the 29th, decorated the graves of the soldiers interred in the church yard at this place. The number of soldiers' graves has been increased since of our last decoration by the death of William H. Mayes, late Hospital Steward 148th Pa. Vol. and Daniel Shuey, late Lieut. 148th Pa Vol. The decoration took place at six o'clock in the evening, at which time the citizens, soldiers, and the Boalsburg lodge of Odd Fellows accompanied by the band, under the leadership of Mr. Israel Young, late of 49th Pa. Vols., took up their line of march from the academy to the church yard. The procession was under the command of Lieut. John W. Stuart, late 148th Pa. Vols., who had been chosen marshal. On the arrival of the procession at the churchyard a square was formed around an evergreen monument, which had been erected in memory of the fallen soldiers who sleep far away from friends and home. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. A. J. Hartsock pastor of the Lutheran congregation at this place, next the band played a dirge, which was followed by an address by Mr. A. A. Dale, next music by the band, after which Rev. Hartsock made some very appropriate remarks while the marshal decorated the monument with evergreens and flowers, after which the soldiers present strewed the flowers and wreaths on the graves of the dead soldiers. The weather was fine after the shower in the afternoon. The attendance was large there being more people present than on any former occasion of this kind. The ladies very kindly furnished the flowers and made the wreaths. Great credit is due Rev. A. J. Hartsock for his zeal and energy on such occasions, always taking the lead, when anything good or patriotic is on hand. Everything passed off pleasantly, and everybody seemed pleased with the decoration. I. T. S.

——The *Industrial Advocate* is the name of a new paper started in this place by the Industrial Publishing Company. The first number is a six column folio, printed from new type and on good paper. It presents a good appearance. Col. W. W. Brown is the editor. This paper is intended to be the organ of the laboring classes and more particularly of the order of Junior Sons of '76. The initial number is full of good reading matter; the general burden of its song being a war cry against "former and present political partisans, monopolies, national bankers, shylocks and shysters," and in favor of the dignity of labor and the right to adequate wages. We are fully in sympathy with the noble and worthy cause of which the "Advocate" purports to be the exponent, and wish the paper abundant success, as it no doubt will receive. The editor has always been a hard working, honest man and knows how to sympathize with the laboring classes. We are glad that his pen editorial will again be wielded in the cause of truth and justice, temperance and virtue, and heartily wish him success in his new field of labor.

——During the hail storm on Saturday afternoon last, hail-stones were found that measured three and one half inches in length. They were not globe-shaped either, but had the shape of large chunks of rock candy.

——Mr. Harry K. Hicks, the junior member of the firm of Wilson & Hicks, was married on the 27th of May last, to Miss Mary S. Marshall, one of Chester county's fairest daughters. The happy pair are at present visiting in the east, but will return home shortly and take quarters at the Bush House. They have the printers' best wishes for future happiness.

——The superiority of Centre county women over those of Clinton county may be fairly illustrated in the fact that on Monday morning while riding in the eight o'clock A. M train from Bellefonte to Lock Haven we noticed a nice clean "washing" hung out, or being put on the line, at every house along the road until we had passed the borders of the county. After that there wasn't even so much as a wash tub in sight.

——Some people have cheek beyond endurance. For instance, Hon. F. Kurtz, of the *Reporter*, District Attorney Spangler, John A. Woodward and Wes. Gephart, bought "veteran badges" at twenty-five cents apiece, and marched in the procession at Williamsport with as much assurance as if they'd served their country all through the late war, when everybody knows they were afraid even to enlist in the home guards.

——A correspondent in last week's *Watchman* brings out Mr. Christian Derr, of Bellefonte, as a suitable man for the county treasurship, and urges his claims because he is poor but honest. Then he'll never get the nomination. Those two banks forniust each other on the Diamond, will select each their man, and one of those two men will get the nomination; and in that match poverty and honesty don't count.

IS YOUR LIFE WORTH 10 CENTS?—Sickness prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life. When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heart burn, Palpitation of the heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c., can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this go to your Druggists, F. P. GREEN, and J. Zeller & Son, and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cts. Two doses will relieve you.

6-45-1y-eow.

A NON SEQUITER.—Here is a verbatim communication from an intelligent contributor on the question of salary of County Superintendent:

MR. EDITOR—*Dear Sir:*—If you alow me a small space in your collum is I will tell you the truth as to lowering the superintendant sallary. Now I believe in paying the men that does the work, that is first teachers now the men that nominated (1,000) thousand dollars does not teach for aliving but gets it by the sweat of his brow and if any member did argue in favor of lowering the sallery I think he is honest in it for I don't think he preaches for money as the generality does and as regard now farmer taking it the present sallary there is plenty not farmers would take it and jump at it, and as regards buying a team I don't think it would take a hole team one horse might do or he could take it a foot for that Part new that extravagence was ruining the county the tax payers now best about that that is if you mean all taxes in the county but as a school man I want the free schools to prosper but giving all to one man does not do it if you please think of the time that directors losses and gets nothing but abused as you see by this but we are used to it; suppose we would say devide once what would you say then to that but I think the times has fully come to begin to economize first begin at home for time has come that back grabs as sallary grabs will not take with the laboring class of people we intend to spot those fellows from this out the laboring class has been led by the string about as long as they will stand it to be oppressed by munnopoly its time they strike for liberty.

Please correct errors and all mistakes and oblige.

——A man named W. H. Shank was arrested on Friday night on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, on information made by Mr. Isaac Miller of the Cummings House. Shank represented himself as an agent of U. B. Mutual Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, and had a plan of taking risks somewhat different from the usual method. He charged eight dollars per thousand dollars insurance paid down, and eight dollars a quarter thereafter. He required the first payment in advance giving a receipt therefor, and pocketing the money without taking the trouble to bother the company with a receipt or a policy. In this way Mr. Miller and some other parties about town were insured. Miller, however, had the precaution to write to the secretary of the company, Mr. Charles G. Marks of Lebanon, who replied that Shank was not considered their agent. The latter had a hearing before Justice Gephart on Friday evening and in default of bail was sent to fort Shaffer where he remained several days before procuring bail. We suggest to our people who feel the need of being insured that there are plenty of reliable insurance men in Bellefonte, who represent the best companies in the country and that times are hard for the business of giving gratuitous support to traveling impostors.

——For first class Soda Water go to Green's.

——For fine hair brushes, combs, and Druggist sundries go to Green's.

MARRIED

May 27, at the M. E. Parsonage, Centre Hall, by Rev. G. W. Bouse, Mr. Michael D. Leitzell, of Spring Mills, to Miss Alice Mingle, of Linden Hall.

On Tuesday morning, June 8, 1875, at Bellefonte, by Rev. W. H. Lilly, Mr. David R. Thomas, of Benner twp., to Miss Mary Stine, of Patton twp., Centre Co., Pa.

At the Lutheran Parsonage in Milroy, May 13, 1875, by Rev. S. G. Shannon, John B. Hummel, of Lilleyville, Mifflin Co., to Sarah C. Meyers, of Boalsburg, Centre Co., Pa.

DIED.

"Mighty ones, Love and Death!
Ye are strong in this world of ours."

On the 24th of April, 1875, at his late residence near Milroy, John Alexander, aged about 81 years.

He was a son of John Alexander, and a grandson of James Alexander, who was one of earliest settlers in Kishacoquillas Valley in 1755.

POTTER.—In Bellefonte, at the residence of Edward C. Humes, on Sunday morning, the 30th of May, A. D. 1875, Mrs. LUCY POTTER, relict of Hon. WILLIAM W. POTTER, deceased, aged 84 years, nine months and two days.

Mrs. POTTER was a member of a large and rather remarkable family—her father having been born in 1728, married in 1747, died in 1794, children to the number of nineteen being born to him, the eldest in 1748, the youngest in 1790—their births extending over a period of forty-two years. WILLIAM WINTERS, the father of the deceased, came from Berks county to Northumberland, now Lycoming county, in the year 1778, having purchased the farm lately known as the Judge Grier farm near what was called Newberry, but now within the corporate limits of the city of Williamsport. Mr. WINTERS was twice married. His first wife was ANN BOONE, a sister of Col. DANIEL BOONE, famous in the early annals of Kentucky. His marriage took place in the year 1747 in the then province of Virginia. By this union there were issue eleven children, four males and seven females. His eldest daughter, HANNAH, married in Rockingham county, Virginia, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the grandfather of Ex-President LINCOLN. Shortly before his death, LINCOLN, who was killed by the Indians, visited his father-in-law at what is now Williamsport, and JOHN WINTERS, his brother-in-law, returned with him to Kentucky, whither Mr. LINCOLN had removed after his marriage—JOHN being deputed to look after some lands taken up by Col. DANIEL BOONE and his father.

They travelled, on foot from the farm, by a route leading by where Bellefonte now is, the "Indian path leading from Bald Eagle to Frankstown." JOHN WINTERS visited his sister Mrs. POTTER in 1843 and wandering to the hill upon which the Academy is situate, a messenger was sent for him, his friends thinking he had lost himself, but he was only looking for the path he and LINCOLN had trod sixty years before, and pointed out with his finger the course from Spring Creek, along Buffalo Run, to where it crosses the "Long Limestone Valley" as the route they had travelled.

Upon the death of Mr. WINTERS's first wife in the year 1771, he again, in 1774, married. His second wife was ELLEN CAMPBELL, who bore him eight children, three males and five females, of which latter the subject of this notice was the youngest. The father of Mrs. POTTER died in 1794, and in 1795 Mrs. ELLEN WINTERS, his widow, was licensed by the Courts of Lycoming county to keep a "house of entertainment" where Williamsport now is—where she lived and reared her own children as well as several of her step-children. Here all her daughters married, MARY becoming the wife of CHARLES HUSTON, who for a number of years adorned the bench of the Supreme Court of this State; ELLEN, the wife of THOMAS BURNSIDE, who was a member of Congress, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and finally a justice of the Supreme Court; SARAH, the wife of BENJAMIN HARRIS, whose daughter, Miss ELLEN HARRIS, resides on Spring street, this borough; ELIZABETH, the wife of THOMAS ALEXANDER, a carpenter and builder, who erected one of the first dwellings in Williamsport, at the corner of what is now Pine and Third streets in that city, and many of whose descendants are still living in Lycoming county; LUCY, the wife of WILLIAM W. POTTER, a leading politician in this county, who died on the 15th day of October, 1868, whilst a member of our National Congress.

Mrs. POTTER contined with her mother's family in Lycoming county, frequently visiting her two sisters, Mrs. HUSTON and Mrs. BURNSIDE, who resided in Bellefonte, where, in 1815, she was united in marriage by Rev. JAMES LINN with WILLIAM W. POTTER, a young and rising lawyer, and son of Gen. JAMES POTTER, one of the early settlers of this county. Here, with her husband until his death, and then, upon the marrige of her neice, Miss LUCY ALEXANDER, with Mr. EDWARD C. HUMES, she made her home, having lived continuously in this town since her marriage, and having survived her husband for the long period of thirty-seven years, being that length of time a widow.

Mrs. POTTER was a well-informed person and pleasant companion, who did not let her great age deter her from keeping abreast with time in its progress. A constant reader of the newspapers of the day and pleased to know what was transpiring in the religious, political and social world, she was more fully informed as to that than many younger persons. Her character was a very decided one—perceiving the right course to pursue and not swerving therefrom, she lived her long life and died without an enemy. Her religious feeling was deep and constant; a faithful and consistent christian, a member of the Presbyterian church for more than half a century, she believed in its doctrines and tenets firmly as she found them in the Bible and as set forth in the Confession. Being childless, she fixed upon herself the affections of the children of her niece, to whom during her life she was an always present, ready and willing friend, ally and grandmother. L. H.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of Captain H. C. Beamer, of Potter township, as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce David M. Glenn, of Bellefonte, as candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.